The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3528. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Two Rebel Divisions at Shelbyville, Above Tullahoma.

Longstreet's Corps, Numbering 30,000, Expected from Virginia.

Demonstration of the Rebels Against Our Transports on the Cumberland.

One Boat Laden with Stores Destroyed.

MORGAN AGAIN IN KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

CHEATHAM's and McCOWN's rebel Divisions are *at Shelbyville, expecting to be reinforced by Longstreet's corps, 30,000 men, from Virginia.*

FORREST, WHEELER and STEARNS, with 4,000 men, and two full batteries, are marching toward Charlotte, forty miles west, their object being to destroy our transports with provisions for Gen. ROSECRANS' army.

One boat was destroyed last night, 16 miles down the river, laden with Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Twenty men were captured and paroled. The boat and freight were burnt.

Eight regiments—four cavalry and four infantry—have been sent after FORREST, Gen. STANLEY commanding.

MORGAN, with 2,000 men, is again in Kentucky, and further damage to the railroad is apprehended.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The rebels destroyed the steamer *Charter*, 18 miles down the river, loaded with Commissary and Quartermasters' stores and captured 16 men. Five hundred of WHEELER's rebel cavalry are encamped on the Hardin pike, 12 miles from Nashville. Gen. MITCHELL has ordered STANLEY to pursue them.

There has been skirmishing all day. The enemy are retreating to Harpeth Shoals.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Porter and McClernand Going Up the White River.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Passengers from Memphis report that PORTER's squadron had arrived at the mouth of the White River. Part of it had commenced to ascend the river, accompanied by a heavy land force, under Gen. McCLERNAND.

Gen. GRANT and staff had arrived at Memphis. Holly Springs was reported almost consumed. The railroad there was torn up and the rails brought to Memphis.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Why the Soldiers have not been Paid.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Secretary CHASE, in answering a resolution from the House, says that the soldiers have not been paid because he is not authorized to raise the loan by practicable methods, under existing laws, and that the five-twenty bonds have not been sold because they could not be, under the restrictions imposed by Congress.

He says the arrears of army pay amount to treble the sum he can raise by the existing act, exclusive of that providing for the five-twenties.

The original act providing for their issue provided also for conversions into them of any multiples of fifty dollars United States notes, at the pleasure of the holders, and permitted sales only at the market rate, ascertained from the daily quotations of the New-York sales.

Had the Supplemental act passed, omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, the difficulty would have been avoided.

As it is, acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, he (CHASE) has made no sales, excepting to the amount of twenty-four and a half millions, in that mode.

Had the expenditures been less, or the military success greater, more might have been sold.

There has been obtained since July 1, from all sources, $297,304,616, exclusive of receipts from Customs, etc., making the total $325,000,000 in round numbers.

There has been paid:

To the troops	$70,825,563 67
To the Quartermaster's Department	110,482,496 27
To the Commissary Department	30,617,492 83
Miscellaneous	31,836,209 22
Total	$243,761,771 99

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Movements About to be Made.

NEWBERN, N.C., Friday, Jan. 9, via FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 12.

Troops are rapidly pouring in, and important movements are pending.

It is proposed to establish an independent Naval Department, embracing the inland waters of North Carolina, for Capt. ALEXANDER MURRAY, senior officer, commanding the naval forces in the sounds of North Carolina.

Capt. MURRAY's command is at present attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The proposed change is strongly recommended by Maj.-Gen. FOSTER. It will relieve Rear Admiral LEE of much responsibility, and tend to greater activity in naval operations in this Department. Capt. MURRAY is an experienced naval officer, whose administration here has been exceedingly efficient and successful.

Hon. C. H. FOSTER is about to receive a beautiful testimonial from the First Native North Carolina Regiment for the valuable services contributed by him in raising this command. He will soon proceed North to procure funds to assist him in raising a second regiment of North Carolina troops.

A meeting was held in the Court-house at Beaufort on the 6th inst., which adopted resolutions against the recognition by Congress of the recent election here. A protest to the same effect is now being signed by the members of the First North Carolina Union Regiment.

GENERAL BUTLER IN BOSTON.

A Grand and Enthusiastic Reception.

The General's Speech in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Gen. BUTLER had a grand and enthusiastic reception to-day.

Immense crowds gathered around the Lowell Depot, awaiting his arrival, and the route of procession was lined with multitudes of people. Faneuil Hall was overflowing. The spaces around it contained thousands of spectators. The galleries of the Hall were packed with ladies. The General and his escort reached it about 1 o'clock. It was gorgeously arranged with flags and emblems for the occasion—the panels of the galleries bearing the names of cities and of battles which he has made famous by his deeds.

When the General entered the hall the effect was very grand, the handkerchiefs of nearly two thousand ladies waving him a brilliant welcome home. Mayor LINCOLN introduced Gen. BUTLER to the assembled citizens, and spoke of his series of deeds, which were known to the world, and alluded, as a proof of those services, to the fact that the rebels had offered $10,000 for his head. Tremendous applause followed this introduction.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Gen. BUTLER, in response, spoke with great feeling. His emotion, he said, so impressed the heart as to almost choke the words he would utter, and he alluded to the heroic men left behind, who would never again receive a welcome in this world. He announced his readiness to go wherever duty calls. When the Government says the word, he was ready to go north, south, east or west. He said confidently that there was more doubt at home concerning the issue of the struggle than there was among the soldiers, for the soldiers saw and knew our strength, and the weakness of the enemy, and were deeply impressed with the justice of our cause. In his judgment we had exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace, nor could there be, until the rebels were content to receive it as a part of the Union. His plan of paying the war debt was the introduction of free labor at the South, whereby labor would become honorable, and by which more abundant crops of cotton could be raised with profit at less cost than by slave labor. Cotton could be raised with profit at less than ten cents per pound. We were now paying from 30 to 60 cents per pound for it. But a tax of ten cents per pound upon cotton, thus bringing the market price at 20 cents, and we have an internal revenue from that source alone enough to pay the interest on a war debt twice as large as that we now have. Besides, by doing this, England and France, which have done so much to prolong the war, would thus be obliged to pay a large proportion of the debt.

After some further remarks, in which he alluded to the calumnies that had been cast upon him, Gen. BUTLER concluded by presenting to the Mayor an elegant Confederate flag, taken from the City Hall, New-Orleans. He gave it to Boston, not as a trophy, but as a memento of the evils of secession. Gen. BUTLER resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

Among the decorations on the route of the procession was a large and elegant flag suspended from the residence of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

A public dinner was tendered to Gen. BUTLER, but he declined it.

A serenade was given him at the Revere House in the evening. The square was crowded with a dense multitude.

The General returned to Lowell in a special train.

A SAD SKATING ACCIDENT.

Twenty-seven Persons Drowned out of a Pleasure Party of Thirty-seven.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

A very mournful catastrophe occurred at Harpersville, Broome County, yesterday. A pleasure party of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen were skating on a pond in that vicinity, when the ice gave way, and twenty-seven of them were drowned.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature.

INTRODUCTION OF PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

TRENTON, N.J., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Both Houses organized without difficulty this afternoon. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, and reported that his Message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Message is a plain State paper, giving a very full account of the State affairs.

In the Senate, Mr. HOLSMAN, of Bergen, offered a series of peace resolutions, after the spirit of those offered by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, at a Democratic meeting in New-York. They propose an armistice of six months at once. On the second Monday in the third month, after the commencement of the armistice, the people of each Congressional District are to elect one delegate to a National Convention, to meet in Lexington, Ky., on the second Monday of the ensuing month to arrange terms of amicable adjustment of all difficulties.

Mr. HOLSMAN moved that these resolutions be made a special order of the day, on the 22d of January at 11 A.M. He said he had not shown them to members because he wanted to assume the responsibility himself.

The resolutions, which are lengthy, and enter into a discussion of the subject, were disposed of according to Mr. HOLSMAN's motion.

Adjutant-Gen. STOCKTON gave Gen. McCLELLAN a levee this evening, on which occasion members of both Houses of the Legislature paid their respects to Gen. McCLELLAN.

THE SENATORSHIP OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N.J., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Democratic caucus has just nominated Col. JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington, for United States Senator, for the short term, by a vote of 36 to 19.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, JAN. 14.—Nos. 25, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 41, 46.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

An Expose of Confederate Finances.

TAXATION A NECESSITY.

A TRUCE CALLED FOR.

Bitter Denunciation of "Native Traitors."

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 9.

The Confederate States have revived the French assignat system as the financial scheme for conducting war, and its results will prove as disastrous in this country as in France. *Taxation is the only means of supporting war.* The sooner Congress realizes this fact the sooner shall we see the beginning of the end of the evils that now embarrass the Government as well as people.

In the present state of affairs a direct tax is the only mode by which taxation can be made available, and never in the history of the country were its affairs in better condition to bear the burdens of taxation. *While there is no commerce to bear its proportionate share of the burden, yet agriculture,* and manufactures, and trade were never so prosperous as at present. Every article of domestic production now brings prices that will well bear the clippings of taxation. *Wheat, corn, pork, beef, oats, hay, wool, fodder and straw are selling at prices never before paid in this country. Cotton when sold brings treble its usual price, and when not sold is daily advancing in value.* Manufactures of every kind, under the impetus of the war, have increased in amount and enhanced in value. *Trade has experienced a like impetus from an abundant currency, until it has degenerated in shameless speculation and inordinate extortion.*

Taxation can be made the means of compelling speculation and extortion to contribute to the support of the war, as well as to the relief of the country.

It is the duty of the Congress now about to assemble to immediately set itself to work, not to talk, and perfect a tax bill that will afford one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions a year to the Treasury. The principle and details of the bill should have in view, not the protection of any particular branch of agriculture, manufacture or trade, but only the best and surest mode of raising revenue. After the war is over, legislation can be legitimately turned to the fostering of particular branches of trade; but while the fate of all is uncertain and undecided, the ends and objects of legislation should be the defence of all.

In addition to taxation, the Congress will be expected to devise means of *compelling the immense Confederate notes now in circulation to retire from the channels of trade and find investment in the bonds of the Government. That this will be a matter of great difficulty is not attempted to be disguised.* While legislation gave no feature of currency to the notes, it is its duty to prevent this currency feature from producing evils that threaten the safety of the Government itself.

No plan that can be devised for compelling the funding of Treasury notes will be entirely devoid of some hardships and apparent injustice. And while the Government should, as far as possible, avoid even the appearance of injustice, yet the effects of one evil may be so great as to demand its suppression, even at the cost of injustice. The evil of a superabundant Treasury issue must be suppressed. How shall this be done? Not by substituting a pink note for a white one, nor a Duncan note for a Hoyer & Ludwig; but by some measure of legislation that will cancel the necessity of continually issuing Treasury notes to meet Government liabilities.

The Treasury notes promise to pay a certain sum to bearer six months after the ratification of peace, and in the meantime these notes are "receivable in payment of public dues, and fundable in 8 per cent. stocks and bonds." These Treasury "promises to pay" have been made *by public sentiment* a legal tender for private as well as public dues, and men have been arrested and imprisoned for refusing to receive these notes. *The brand of traitor has been most properly fixed on any man who, by declining to receive these notes, has cast suspicion on the solvency of the Government.* No legislation that human ingenuity could devise, can give the terrible sanction to the currency of these notes that public sentiment has affixed to them. This very feature, stamped more legibly upon them than the faces, which seldom adorn and often mar these notes, should cause Congress so to legislate that there never should be out of the Treasury at any one time more than a given amount—to be regulated by the trade demand of the country. This sum we understand to be $150,000,000.

The public sentiment of the country has made these Treasury notes a legal tender, and as we can see no obstacle either of constitutional or financial policy that forbids it, Congress might authorize the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of notes, which should be exchanged at the Treasury for the notes now out, at the rate of two dollars in bonds and one dollar in notes, for three dollars of the issue now out. If, in addition to this, Congress should adopt such legislation as would deprive the notes now out, of the currency feature, the one hundred and fifty millions of new notes would retire nearly the whole amount of the Treasury notes now in circulation—and leave a currency of one hundred and fifty millions—which, with the issues of banks and State Treasury notes, would be more than the country needs.

The proposition adopted by Alabama and South Carolina, and approved by Virginia, for guaranteeing Confederate bonds, will enable the Government to dispose of its bonds, and increase its finances up to the amount that may be needed over and above what taxation may produce.

Taxation is required to give value to the bonds; there must be some visible source of revenue to pay the interest with, before capitalists or people can be expected to part with their money for any bonds. The policy of taxation once adopted, and State guarantees added, foreign capitalists will put their faith in the bonds, which stability of government always confers, and which cannot be expected from our new and untried Confederacy, still in the throes of delivery from the old Government. Without taxation State guarantee will avail nothing.

A TRUCE PROPOSED.

The Richmond *Enquirer* makes an extract from an article in the New-York *World*, its text, and urges a truce for six months. It says:

Since war has failed after its most persistent effort to restore the Union, common sense would suggest an armistice to see if agencies other than war would have any effect upon the "rebellion and recalcitrant people." *Let six months of truce try its powers of adjustment, its arguments and persuasions, and if these fail, if neither by arms or persuasion, by conflict nor argument, by cannon nor compromise, the Union can be restored, the folly of longer delaying the recognition of Confederate nationality will be so great that permanent peace will result long before the six months of truce shall have expired.*

For eighteen months the people of the Confederate States have stood the fiery ordeal of unparalleled battle; they have never wavered nor shrunk from the conflict; and the *first* of January, 1863, finds their army larger in numbers, more efficient in equipment, more confident of success, great in their resources, and, though openly avowing great anxiety for peace, yet perfectly willing to continue the conflict. Will not our defeated, disheartened and disappointed enemies never learn the folly of restoring the Union by force of arms—of conquering our consent to their tyrannical Government?

War has failed to restore the Union. SCOTT, McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, and BURNSIDE in the East; HALLECK, GRANT, BUELL and ROSECRANS, in the West; BUTLER and BANKS in New-Orleans; HUNTER in South Carolina, and FOSTER in North Carolina, have all failed. War is "a played out" restorative. It is a sad confession for the United States, but it is true. The sooner the fact is recognized, admitted and acted upon, the happier will be their people. *Separation is inevitable, war has failed to prevent it, peace cannot stop it. An armistice with proposition for reconstruction by constitutional amendments, of conventions of States, would very soon reveal the fact that separation was final, and, as far as one generation can speak for its successors, it is eternal.*

Then why not stop the conflict, and set about, like sensible people, to adjust the terms upon which the two nations can live upon the same continent in peace and harmony? To this end the contest has got to come. Enough blood has been shed to test the valor and approve the manhood of both nations, as well as to teach each the blessings of peace in the future, and make each chary of giving offence. *The continent is large enough for both; its capabilities of production can employ the energies of two nations. War can accomplish only the exhaustion of both; it can effect the conquest of neither, but it can only be stopped by the United States.* In the eyes of God and man they are responsible for its longer continuance. If the *World* will elevate all its energies to stopping the war, it will soon relieve the future of all its gloom, restore peace to the country, and prosperity to both nations.

THE "TYRANNY" IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 9.

A letter to a gentleman of this city from Mr. J. D. PARSONS, of Tucker County, who has been an especial object of the persecutions of the Yankee Gen. MILROY, states that the Yankee General is assessing heavily the citizens of that section who are friendly to the South, after he has stripped them of all means of paying the assessment. "W. E. PARSONS is assessed at $767; H. & G. M. PARSONS, $480; ABRAHAM PARSONS, [illegible]; JAMES E. PARSONS, $170; and others in accordance with these principles. They robbed W. E. PARSONS of all his property previous to the assessment, and had him in prison at the time." Since the time when Pharaoh required the Israelites to make bricks without straw, we have never heard the parallel of the tyranny which deprives men of their property and then levies heavy assessment upon them.

But oppressive above all other tyrants since the days of the Egyptian despot, as Milroy has shown himself by these acts, neither he nor his foreign myrmidons are so despicable and villainous as the native traitors, who [illegible] *to the Yankee* [illegible]*, guide him to his prey, and instigate him to fresh acts of persecution and ferocity.* And this is not only true of Western Virginia, but of every part of the South where the Yankees have penetrated. *Whilst happily the number of disloyal persons in the South is small, they make up in vindictiveness what they lack in strength, and whenever an opportunity offers surpass the Yankees in cruelty to the loyal people.* It matters not that they themselves have received toleration and indulgence from the Southern Government, and from Southern citizens; that they have not been arrested and thrown for years into prison, as Lincoln treats men and women suspected of disloyalty in the North; that, instead of this, they have in many cases made large fortunes out of the war and the Government. The very moment a Yankee army gets possession of their town or section, they turn upon the loyal portion of the community with the malignity of fiends, and if the Yankees relax for a day their habitual ferocity, complain of *them at Washington as negligent of the duty they owe to "the Union." Of all the despicable dogs* in human shape whom this war has developed, none are so bloody and base as those Southern traitors, whom toleration and clemency only make more truculent and outrageous. *The blackest Yankee of New-England, in comparison with these* [illegible] *is as white as the driven snow.* The Yankee, bad as he is, is not a traitor to his own home, and does not seek the destruction of his own section, the ruin of its interests, and the humiliation of its honor. But these wretches, knowing that they are a miserable minority of the Southern community, and in the face of the horrid cruelties and abominations practised and threatened by Yankee despotism against the people of the South, turn their poisoned, viperous fangs against their persecuted country, and hound on the Yankees to greater crimes against their own kith and kin than even Yankee diabolism had ever conceived.

THE LATEST REBEL NEWS.

By Way of Fredericksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Richmond *Whig* and *Enquirer*, of this date are received. They contain the following:

AFFAIRS ON THE BLACKWATER.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 12.

Gen. PRYOR encountered DODGE's Mounted Riflemen five miles from Suffolk, with two companies of cavalry, and routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Gen. PRYOR remained in line of battle until Sunday morning, but the enemy would not leave their strongholds. Learning that 8,500 Yankees were at Carrsville, Gen. PRYOR pushed across to intercept them. They fled on our approach, escaping through Gates County. The prisoners captured say that Gen. CORCORAN commands at Suffolk.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLES.

The *Enquirer* still contends that the battles of Murfreesboro were victories for the South. It says this victory is by far the most complete one by our arms in the Southwest. We do not regard the falling back by BRAGG as detracting in the least from the glory of our arms or the importance of our victory. All the boastful dispatches that ROSECRANS may write, can never recapture the prisoners, arms and artillery carried off by BRAGG, nor rebuild the wagons burned by MORGAN and WHEELER.

THE VIRGINIA MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Gov. LETCHER, in response to a requisition of President DAVIS, has, by proclamation, called out all the militia in the counties bordering on the North Carolina line, to aid in repelling any invasion by the enemy in that direction. They are to rendezvous at Petersburgh. The following are the counties named: Greenville, Dinwiddie, Petersburgh, Brunswick, Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh, Halifax, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Nottaway, Prince Edward, Campbell and Lynchburgh. A camp of instruction is to be established at Petersburgh.

NEGROES WANTED.

The Tredegar Iron Works advertise for 500 negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed at the blast furnaces in Bottetourt County and at the coal mines on the James River.

THE MURFREESBORO PRISONERS.

The *Whig* says the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond; the Yankee Government having refused to receive them unless their officers are also paroled. The latter, some 200 in number, will be held in confinement, in accordance with the President's Proclamation, until Gen. BUTLER shall have been delivered up for punishment and the men retained until the Abolition magnates consent to take them on our terms.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Molasses was quoted at $11 per gallon by the barrel. Gold selling at $2@$2 10. Sterling Exchange, $2 05 @$2 12½.

Funeral of Dr. Beecher.

THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral services of the late LYMAN BEECHER will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock, in the Plymouth Church, all the family of the deceased, with the exception of Dr. EDWARD BEECHER, Col. and Rev. JAMES BEECHER, of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment N.Y.V., Chaplain THOS. K. BEECHER, Lieut. H. B. BEECHER, United States Army, Lieut. FRED. B. STOWE, and the sons of WILLIAM and CHARLES, who, with the aforementioned, are with the army, are in the City, at the house of the Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

The ceremonies connected with the funeral are as follows:

THE PALL-BEARERS,

Rev. Thos. H. Skinner, D.D.,
Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D.,
Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D.D.,
Rev. Milton Badger, D.D.,
Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D.,
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D.D.,
Rev. John Marsh, D.D.,
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D.,
Rev. Mr. Spear, D.D.,
Rev. Mr. Buddington, D.D.,
Rev. Mr. Bidwell, D.D.,

will meet at the late residence of the deceased in Willow-street, (Brooklyn,) and proceed thence, with the family and the body, to the church.

Such clergymen of this and the adjoining cities as are desirous of testifying their respect for the deceased, and their sympathy for his family, will meet in the lecture-room at 1½ o'clock, and, after such action as may be deemed proper, will proceed in a body to the church.

A COMMEMORATIVE SERMON

will be preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, which will, to a certain extent, be historical as well as biographical. No man living is better fitted by nature, culture and opportunities than he for such a duty, and his performance of that duty will be discharged *con amore*.

After the services at the church the remains will be taken to New-Haven, in compliance with the expressed desire of Dr. BEECHER, who asked that his resting place might be "by the side of Brother TAYLOR."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND.

His Arrival in this City, Establishment of Headquarters and Issuing of General Orders.

Deserters to be Looked After, and the Ranks of the Army to be Filled Up with the Cowards now Skulking in this City.

From the following documents it will be seen that Gen. WOOL has been ordered to the command of the Department of the East, which Department embraces THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES AND THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The headquarters of the Department are located in this City, and the Commanding General, with his Staff, has arrived and taken possession.

The documents relating to the Department are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The following orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army were received on the 11th instant:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The Military Department of the East is hereby created, to consist of the New-England States and the State of New-York. Headquarters, New-York City.

Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In obedience to the above orders, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL hereby assumes command of the Department of the East.

The following named officers of the personal Staff of the Commanding General are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Col. T. J. CRAM, Aide-de-Camp and Topographical Engineer.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN E. [illegible], Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN and Capt. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS, Aides-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutants-General.

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NUMBER TWO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—I. Commanding Officers of all forts, barracks, and camps, within the limits of this Department, will, without delay, forward to these Headquarters, for the information of the Commanding General, a return of all the troops serving under their immediate command.

II. All officers belonging to the various staff corps of the army, and all officers of the line on detached service, serving in this Department, will promptly report in writing to these Headquarters, their location, the nature of the duty they are performing, and the authority assigning them to such duty.

In like manner all officers, whether of the regular or volunteer service, now on leave of absence within this department, will immediately report their residence, and the authority under which they are absent from their respective regiments or corps, from what date their leave of absence took effect, and for how long a period. Enlisted men on furlough will report to the nearest commissioned officer, to whom they will give satisfactory evidence that they are absent by proper authority. The officer to whom they report, will in turn report to these headquarters a list of all such men known by him to be on furlough, specifying the authority granting the same and the length of time. By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and A.D.C., Acting Assistant Adj.-General.

NUMBER THREE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—I. As it is a well-known fact that there are large numbers of deserters scattered throughout the Department of the East, embracing New-York and all the New-England States, it is hereby made the duty of all officers within the same, whether on duty or on leave of absence, to use the utmost vigilance to arrest and turn over to the proper authorities, for transportation to Washington, D.C., all deserters and enlisted men who may be absent from their regiments without proper authority; the officer reporting to these Headquarters the number and names of those so arrested.

All officers known to be improperly absent from their respective regiments or corps should be promptly reported to these Headquarters, for such action as the best interests of the service may require.

II. The Commanding General appeals to the patriotism of the citizens of this Department, and earnestly solicits that they will use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and hand over to the nearest authorities all soldiers who are deserters from their regiments or corps.

In these times of danger to our common country no one is exempt from rendering every aid in his power to check the demoralizing influence caused by the great number of men who are cowardly shirking the duties which they have sworn to perform, while those who remain faithfully at their posts are thus compelled to perform double duty.

Every citizen who does not exert himself in remedying this monstrous evil, which so seriously impairs the efficiency and discipline of the army, sanctions, more or less, the perpetration of a crime, which is liable to be punished by death, no matter what time may have elapsed since the desertion, and it should be remembered, "that every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier, in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall conceal such soldier, knowing him to have deserted, or who shall purchase from such soldier his arms, or his uniform clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court, in any sum not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year."

The sooner, therefore, a deserter surrenders himself to the proper authorities, the more likely will he be to escape severe punishment; while, on the other hand, the longer he remains absent, the greater will be the certainty of the extreme penalty of the law being inflicted upon him. By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and A.D.C. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The General Commanding is a resident of this State—a political and personal friend of our Governor—an honest, upright and consistent Union man, of undoubted energy and integrity, and brings, doubtless, to the discharge of his new duty the very qualities which are most requisite. His arrival is timely, and the field, full of work, is ready for his hand.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Capture of a Rebel Boat with a Major and European Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The *Bulletin* of this city publishes a letter from the blockading squadron off Charleston, dated the 4th inst., announcing the capture of a rebel boat, with a Major and important dispatches for Europe.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

ELECTION OF HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning, and adjourned without announcing their action.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Senate and House met in joint session, and, upon the first ballot, Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was elected United States Senator in place of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, by two majority.

Mr. LAPORTE voted for Hon. W. D. KELLY. With this exception, the other Republicans voted for Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

JAPAN IN A STATE OF REVOLUTION.

Summary of Intelligence by the City of Baltimore.

Further Comments of the English Press on the Fredericksburgh Repulse.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *Jura*, Capt. AITON, from Liverpool 1st, *via* Londonderry 2d, *via* Cape Race 10th, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, with 101 passengers.

Purser TAYLOR reports, 10th, at 6 P.M., 50 miles west of Cape Race, passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Europa*, bound east; 12th, at 2 P.M., lat. 43°, lon. 63° 4', passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Anglo Saxon*, bound east.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE JURA.

Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro JACKSON, known as JEFF DAVIS's escaped coachman.

The English journals were largely occupied in political and financial reviews of the past year and speculations on the future. The financial editor of the *Times* predicts continued active trade with America. It says, when the war broke out America held large stocks of foreign produce. These are now mostly exhausted. She must consequently return, not only to the old, but to a greatly increased scale of importation. The same result may be expected whether the war continues or not.

SPAIN.

Rumors had been current that CALDERON COLLANTES had resigned the foreign ministry, but the latest dispatches contradict them.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial ukase extends the privilege of drawing bills of exchange to persons not following commercial pursuits.

JAPAN.

Late advices show Japan in a regular state of revolution. Important reforms were being inaugurated, and changes which will affect the interests of foreign countries. It is reported that the Regent had been murdered.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The following is a synopsis of the news by the *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool Dec. 31 for New-York.

The *Sumter* has been sold at auction, at Gibraltar, for $19,500. She will henceforth be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburgh was the theme of universal comment in the English journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, and others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops. The *Daily News* says they fought with bravery rarely equaled and never surpassed, and although failing signally in their object, they remained at the end of the fight a grand and powerful host. It casts the blame on the incapacity of the Federal leaders.

The Times thinks it a tremendous disaster for the North, and confirmatory of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence, and it ought to lead those who have influence on American opinion to admit that the time has arrived for counseling the abandonment of a hopeless enterprise. It says that no one can doubt that the Federals fought well, for that they have done at all times; but more than usual ill-fortune has awaited them. The *Times* awaits with interest for the development of its effects in the North.

The *Star* admits it was a repulse, but says it was no decided victory. It looks for no material change in the contest. Other journals suggest that it may be made the key-note for mediation and compromise. The *Herald* asks whether it is not the conjecture of events that shaped themselves in Earl RUSSELL's mind as those that would render mediation warrantable.

La France says after the battle of the 13th, Mr. LINCOLN had a long conference with the Minister of France, and the peace party consider this step taken as a desire for conciliation.

Mr. SPENCE, the Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, again urges in that journal the recognition of the South as the first step toward mediation.

The *Times* devotes another editorial to the denunciation of Gen. BUTLER. It says his continued insults cannot be tolerated, and loudly calls for his removal.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had been passed, and that by March a decided improvement in trade would be experienced.

M. FOULD made a financial statement that the French Government deficit for the year was 33,600,000 francs. The Mexican expenses were 57,000,000 francs. The estimated surplus for 1863 was 110,000,000 francs.

O'DONNELL had spoken in the Spanish Senate, on the Mexican question. He justified Gen. PRIM's course. The claims of France were excessive. The real cause of the rupture was ALMONTE, who deceived France. He appealed for a union of parties. The speech caused a sensation. The address to the throne was then adopted—95 to 23.

It was rumored that Prussia sent a dispatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation if the Prussian proposals were rejected.

A plot for a rising in Poland, during January, had been discovered.

Advices from Mexico stated that Gen. FOREY would commence operations in the middle of January.

It was reported that the conference of the representatives of the protecting Powers of Greece will shortly be held in London to settle the question of the cession of the Ionian Islands.

The Russian diplomatic circular shows a coincidence of views of GORTSCHAKOFF and Earl RUSSELL on the Danish question.

ITALY.

A circular had been issued by the Minister of the Interior, desiring the Prefects of the Southern Provinces to report the municipalities not giving sufficient assistance for suppressing brigandage, that they may be dissolved. The Minister states that he reckons upon the coöperation of the National Guards, and wishes the Prefects to complete their organization.

Gen. DURO, and another officer, who served under GARIBALDI in winning Sicily, have been arrested at Nice by order of the French Government.

The appointment of Gen. WILLISEN Ambassador of Russia at Turin, was very offensive, as before the Radetzky campaign, he obtained permission to inspect the Piedmont fortresses, and was found acting on RADETZKY's Staff when the catastrophe at Novara occurred.

The Ministerial journals positively deny that Monsieur DE SARTIGES had requested the Italian Government to restore the private property of the King of Naples, seized by GARIBALDI.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Coffee 8$500@8$700 for good firsts. Stock, 90,000 bags.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

How to Raise Money for the Support of the Government.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Spaulding in the House of Representatives, Jan. 12, 1863.

WANTS OF THE TREASURY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The immediate requirements of the Treasury are not less than $100,000,000. Before you can pass this bill through both Houses, have it approved by the President, and get bonds and notes engraved, printed and issued, at least $50,000,000 more will be required. The pressing demands upon the Treasury, between this and the 1st of next month, for the pay of soldiers and other creditors may be put down at $150,000,000. The gold and silver in the banks in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, on the 1st of this month, probably did not exceed $60,000,000; to which you may add the gold and silver in all other banks in all the loyal States, as will appear in official reports to the 1st of January, 1863, and the whole sum will not exceed $[illegible],000,000. All this coin is necessary for the banks to take care of their own liabilities; but even if the Secretary of the Treasury could, on the credit of the Government, by a sale of bonds at any sacrifice, or by the aid of the military power, visit every bank in the country, and by force compel all this coin to be paid into the Treasury, it would not pay fifty cents on the dollar of the demands due from the Government, and which ought to be paid in the next twenty days. It is, therefore, perfectly plain, that even the small sum of $150,000,000, now due, cannot be paid in gold. It would be a great gratification to me, and, I doubt not, to every other loyal citizen, if it were otherwise. It is no fault of the Secretary or of Congress, that gold cannot now be paid to the soldiers and other creditors. It is simply an impossibility, by any plan, to get enough for that purpose. There never was a more pertinent application of the old maxim than when applied to our present condition, "when we cannot do as we would, we must do as we can."

SPECIE PAYMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

I have had a strong desire to provide money upon a specie basis, for the support of the Army and Navy, during the pending struggle to preserve the Constitution and the National Union. I would much prefer to pay gold and silver to all the creditors of the Government. During the first six months of the war, I was in hopes that our expenditures might be kept within limits that would admit of such a financial policy. I believe that this was the earnest wish of the Secretary of the Treasury and of every member of the Committee of Ways and Means. But with an army in the field of from seven hundred thousand to one million of men, to be fed, clothed, and paid, and all the material of war provided to make them efficient for active duty, it was very soon ascertained that the coin in the country, amounting only to about $250,000,000, if every dollar held by the banks and the people could have been availed of, was far too small to meet these large expenditures. We could not shut our eyes to the vastness of the volume of debt that was open before us. It was very soon made apparent that our national debt would, at an early day, reach $2,000,000,000, equal to half the debt of Great Britain; and that it would be utterly impossible to make loans on a specie basis fast enough to meet such enormous expenditures.

BONDS AND NOTES.

At the last session, and after there had been a general suspension of specie payments by the banks and the Government, Congress authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of legal tender notes; and by another law, passed a few months later in the session, an additional issue of $150,000,000 was also authorized, but the Secretary was required to hold in reserve $50,000,000 to meet any calls that might be made for temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasury. We all hoped that this would be all the legal tender notes that would be necessary. Congress also authorized the Secretary to borrow $500,000,000, payable in twenty years, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in coin, and gave him authority to sell them at any time "at the market price," to raise money to carry on the war; and further authorized the holder of any legal tender notes to convert them at any time, at par, into these six per cent. bonds.

The Secretary has paid out nearly $250,000,000 legal tender notes, being all that he was authorized to issue; and, notwithstanding he has had authority for the last ten months to sell $500,000,000 of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, at the market price, he has only disposed of about $25,000,000, and has still authority to sell $475,000,000 at the market price, and take his pay for them in legal tender notes.

One of the reasons why more of these bonds have not been disposed of is, that there has been no redundancy of currency, and it has been difficult for the Secretary to get legal tender notes on a sale of the bonds and seven three-tenths notes that he has already negotiated.

The War and Navy Departments have almost unlimited power to contract debts for the supply of the army and navy. The volume of supplies and supply trains for your army are enormously large; and extending over such a widely extended field of military operations as that in which our several army corps are engaged, no one can fail to see that it is next to impossible to estimate accurately the amount to be appropriated for a year in advance. But it is painfully certain, that with the present army in the field, there is no way of limiting the amount of expenditures when they are actively operating to put down so gigantic and desperate a rebellion.

We know that the liquidated and funded debt is already large, and that there is a large accrued indebtedness, which ought to be paid at an early day, but without any adequate means in the Treasury to pay it. There is a large amount due to the soldiers that must be paid at the earliest moment possible. The soldiers now on the field of battle or encamped in front of the enemy, enduring all the perils and hardships of war, many of whom have not received their pay for months, ought not to be put off any longer. They can hardly be expected to perform their duties with alacrity unless they are promptly paid, especially when they know, as many of them do, that their families at home are suffering for the want of the means of life. It is an imperative necessity that the means for paying the army and navy should not be delayed any longer. If the Secretary cannot raise the money to pay the creditors of the Government by a loan on five-twenty six per cent. bonds at the market price, *other authority must be given him to raise the money*, and Congress ought to confer that authority upon him as soon as possible.

The time has arrived when our finances must engage the earnest and united attention of all loyal Representatives. We were in great peril last year, but our dangers are now twofold what they were then. It was very difficult last year to provide the money to meet the large appropriations made for the support of the army and navy. It will be still more difficult to meet the enlarged requirements of the current and next fiscal year. The Army bill alone appropriates over $731,000,000, which added to the estimates of all the other expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the enormous sum of $1,095,431,183 56, to which must be added the amount still required for appropriations and deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of December last to the sum of $551,221,131 59, making the whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next eighteen months $1,646,654,315 15.

DEMANDS OF THE COMING YEAR.

The following statement will exhibit with some degree of accuracy the amount of the expenditures and the probable resources for the current and next fiscal year, and the probable amount of appropriations that will not be drawn at the close of the year:

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, estimates the aggregate of appropriations required for all purposes to carry on the Government for one year, namely, from July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863, to be	$988,558,777 62
He estimates that there will remain undrawn of these appropriations on the 30th June, 1863, the sum of	200,000,000 00
Leaving an aggregate of money required for the expenditures of the year ending June 30, 1863	$788,558,777 62

This is a large amount of money required to meet the expenses of the current year. The Secretary informs us that he has already realized a part of this large sum, and has applied it to pay urgent demands that have been made upon him. How was it obtained?

1. He had a balance on hand in the Treasury July 1, 1862, of	$13,043,546 81	
2. There was received for the first quarter of the year, viz.: from July 1, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1862, from customs, direct taxes, internal duties, sale of public lands, and all other sources, the sum of	24,164,992 21	
3. He realized from loans in various forms during the same time	114,458,322 61	
4. He realized from loans in October and November last	85,670,885 39	237,337,646 03
Balance of money required, and which must be realized in some form, to carry on the Government, from December 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863		551,221,131 59
5. To pay this large sum between the 1st of December, 1862, and the 1st of July, 1863, the Secretary informs us that of the $250,000,000 legal tender notes he was authorized to issue, there remained to be issued, at the date of his report, and which were being issued as fast as they could be printed, the sum of	$27,067,980 00	
6. He estimates that $40,000,000 of postal currency, of less denomination than one dollar, will be required by the people. He had issued already, to the date of his report, $[illegible], leaving still to be issued, and which he thinks may be made available during the year, the sum of	$3,115,[illegible]	
7. The Secretary also estimates that there will be realized in the second, third and fourth quarters, namely, from Oct. 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863, from customs $[illegible],000,000, direct tax $11,[illegible], internal duties $[illegible], sale of public lands $[illegible], miscellaneous sources $1,663,357 34; making	143,[illegible],916 [illegible]	$[illegible],460,[illegible]
Leaving amount to be borrowed, in some form, from Dec. 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863		$344,751,290 01

The Secretary anticipates that he can borrow during the current year, under existing laws, the following sums, namely: The amount received on deposit at the different Sub-Treasuries at four and five per cent., at the date of his report, was $79,798,650; and he estimates that he may receive on deposit (borrow in this form) during the current year the additional sum of $20,201,350.

Certificates of indebtedness at one year, bearing interest at six per cent., have already been issued to the amount of $87,363,241 65; and the Secretary estimates that he can carry a debt in this form of at least $100,000,000, and that he may be able to issue additional certificates to the amount of $12,636,758 35.

The Secretary had only borrowed, at the date of his report, under the act authorizing the issue of $500,000,000 five-twenty six per cent. bonds, the sum of $23,750,000, and estimates that, if the law remains as it is, he can borrow during the current year the additional sum of $35,000,000.

These last three items not being yet realized, and depending upon the contingency of borrowing, cannot be now counted as positive resources.

In addition to the above estimates for the current year, the Secretary has sent us estimates for the year ending June 30, 1864. It is customary for Congress to make appropriations one year in advance, and also provide the means to meet such additional appropriations.

The aggregate of appropriations made or asked for by the Secretary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the sum of		$1,095,431,183 56
From which deduct the probable amount of appropriations which will remain undrawn July 1, 1864, estimated by the Secretary at $250,000,000, but which, with the large and pressing demands that will be made upon him, are not likely to exceed		100,000,000 00
Probable amount of expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864		995,431,183 56
The Secretary estimates resources during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, as follows:		
Receipts from Custom duties	$70,000,000	
Receipts from Internal revenue	150,000,000	
Receipts from the sale of lands	25,000	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	3,000,000	223,025,000 00
Leaving this sum to be borrowed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864		772,396,183 56
Add the amount to be borrowed for the fiscal year 1863		344,751,290 01
Whole amount (over and above revenues) to be provided for at this session to carry on the Government to July 1, 1864		$1,117,138,409 57

This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by more than $200,000,000. He asks for only $900,000,000; but I estimate that, if the creditors are paid up promptly, not leaving more than $100,000,000 of undrawn appropriations at the end of the next fiscal year, not less than $1,117,000,000 will be required, over and above taxes and customs, to carry on the Government to the 1st of July, 1864, provided the war is prosecuted on the same scale that it is now carried on up to that time.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Particulars of the Public Debt outstanding Jan. 2, 1863.

Loan of 1842 in course of payment	$2,883,364 11
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848	8,908,342 80
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of Feb. 8, 1861	18,415,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of July 17, 1861	50,002,000 00
Loan of 1862, five-twenty six per cent	25,050,850 00
Texas indemnity	3,461,000 00
Oregon war debt	1,028,800 00
Texas debt	112,092 59
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 49
Treasury notes under acts prior to 1857	104,561 64
Treasury notes under acts subsequent	2,750,350 00
Treasury notes, seven-thirty per cent. interest	139,999,000 00
Temporary deposits at four per cent	38,465,008 50
Temporary deposits at five per cent	41,777,636 16
United States notes, legal tender and receivable for customs	14,912,315 25
United States notes, legal tender	223,109,000 00
Postal currency less than one dollar	6,844,936 00
Certificates of indebtedness, six per cent	110,321,241 65
Requisitions on the Treasury for soldiers' pay and other creditors, due but not paid	69,117,597 66
Total funded and unfunded debt to Jan. 2, 1863, according to the books in the Treasury Department	783,904,252 84
To which may be added the estimates of appropriations made and asked for to July 1, 1864, (including $100,000,000 that may be undrawn at the end of the year, and which will be due though not paid,) amounting to, say	1,216,195,747 16
Public debt estimated to July 1, 1864, if the war continues on the same scale to that time	$2,000,000,000 00

On looking carefully at the above figures, it will be seen that of the large sum, $788,558,777 62, required to pay the current expenses of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1863, only $237,337,646 03, had been realized for the first five months, up to Dec. 1, 1862; and that during the ensuing seven months from that time, the large sum of $551,221,131 59 was still to be provided for, being more than $78,000,000 per month, and more than $2,500,000 per day. The immediate available resources with which to pay these daily expenses were $27,067,980 legal tender notes, not then issued, the daily receipts from customs and internal taxes, and whatever sum might be realized from the daily issue of postal currency of less denomination than one dollar. More than $344,000,000 must be borrowed in some form between the 1st day of December, 1862, and the 1st day of July next, to which must be added the sum to be borrowed from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864, $772,396,183 56; making altogether a sum to be borrowed in eighteen months over and above customs and taxes, of more than $1,117,000,000.

HOW MONEY IS TO BE RAISED.

How is this large sum to be obtained? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, indicates two modes of obtaining it, as follows:

1. A national bank bill.
2. By loans in some of the forms heretofore authorized.

I propose to examine these modes of obtaining the money, in the order above stated.

A NATIONAL BANK LAW.

1. It is proposed by this bill to authorize the formation of banking corporations in all parts of the country, with the usual powers of State banks. They are to have the power to issue bank-notes, to circulate as money, and to be secured by United States stocks, deposited in the Treasury Department, as security for the redemption of the currency thus issued. This bill in all its essential features is like the free banking law of the State of New-York. It proposes to nationalize all the bank currency of the country by the adoption of such a coercive policy toward existing banks as will compel them to throw up their present State charters, and organize anew under this bill. A tax of two per cent. per annum is proposed on all State bank circulation, in addition to the State, county and city taxes which State banks are compelled to pay under State laws, and in addition to the internal revenue tax of three per cent. on their profits, making an aggregate tax upon State banks of about five per cent. By this hostile policy toward existing banks, it is proposed to compel them to surrender their present chartered rights, to make a market for United States stocks, to be deposited in the Treasury Department as a basis for National bank circulation under this new system, to the amount of $250,000,000. It is anticipated that in the course of a few years, and certainly as soon as the system goes fully into operation, United States bonds will be deposited to this amount. There is no provision requiring new banks, organized under this bill, to redeem their circulating notes in coin. They are to remain under suspension of specie payments, the same as existing banks, until there is a general resumption on the part of the Government and the banks, long after the close of the war. The central idea of the measure, as stated in the Secretary's report, "is the establishment of one sound uniform currency, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit, combined with private capital," and the making this the settled financial policy of the country. This is the scheme proposed. The first question presented is, will this materially aid the Government in the present exigency? I think it will not, and the Secretary frankly admits that "little direct aid is to be expected from this plan during the present, and not very much, perhaps, during the next year." We have already issued, and put in circulation, legal tender notes direct from the Treasury, and without the machinery or expense of a national bank, to about the sum of $250,000,000. These Treasury notes are based, for their security and ultimate redemption, upon the good faith of the people and all their property. For what currency we need in the pending struggle for national existence, will it be wise to attack the State banks? Will it be wise to raise up powerful enemies in the States to oppose any of the measures of the Government? The State bank system is older than the Constitution. It has become deeply rooted. Immense interests are involved in the banks organized all over the country under the protection and guarantee of State Sovereignty. Individuals have, in good faith, paid in their money to establish these banks. Vast interests are involved in various ways. They are intimately interwoven with the commerce and business of the country. In the State of New-York alone over $19,000,000 of stocks and bonds, many of which have been purchased from the State at a large premium, constitute the security for the redemption of their circulating notes. The State of New-York has now the best banking system in the world. These banks are under much more careful supervision, of a superintendent residing in their midst, than they would be under an officer residing as far off as Washington. The State banks have been liberal in making loans to the Government in this hour of the nation's greatest need, and their stockholders, directors and managers are mostly loyal and patriotic. Still further aid will be solicited and expected from the existing banks. Will it be wise to make demands upon them that are not made upon all other property? Any invidious discrimination against them, in the way of taxation, it seems to me would be unjust.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that Congress cannot interfere directly, and prohibit the circulation of State banks. It is proposed to interfere indirectly, and impose upon them such heavy taxation that they will be obliged to retire the circulation of bank-notes authorized by State laws. The avowed object of this onerous tax is to do indirectly what the Courts decide cannot be done directly. Will this be right in principle? A sovereign State authorizes its citizens to organize banks, and, under proper restrictions, to issue bank-notes to circulate as money. It would be wrong in principle, and certainly contravene the State sovereignty, for Congress to attempt to decide that such bank-notes shall not circulate as money. State banks are largely taxed under State authority. The most of them pay two per cent., and all of them at least one and a half per cent. per annum, on their entire capitals, for State, county and city purposes. They are already taxed under the Internal Revenue law three per cent. on their profits, like all other corporations. Any greater tax would be an invidious discrimination against them, and a manifest attempt to do indirectly what cannot be done directly, and a manifest infringement of the rights granted to them by State authority. States claim the right to tax chartered banks under State laws upon the full amount of their capital stock. This is a valuable resource to the States, counties, and cities where they are located. In so far as banks are taxed within the States and places where they are located, it lessens the taxes on other property to the same amount. Any course of policy which should deprive the States of power of taxation would operate unjustly. If the United States Government has the right to coerce State banks to surrender their present chartered rights, and to organize anew under United States law, and thereby become corporations, holding their corporate powers from the General Government, would they be subject to taxation under State laws? This raises a question which may bring on a conflict between State and United States laws, which should be avoided, if possible.

I am not opposed to a national bank, nor am I opposed to interfere with the State banks. Both systems of banking may be legitimate within their sphere of action. I am willing that the country should have both. I am willing they should go on *pari passu* and in competition with each other; but I am unwilling to make war at this time on the State banks, because I do not believe that the benefits to be derived from such a course will sufficiently compensate for the evils that will follow any attempt to destroy the present State bank system.

Having shown that the proposed national bank bill is not only unjust in some of its provisions, but that it will not yield any considerable amount of money to meet the appropriations for the current and next fiscal year, the other question to be considered is:

RAISING MONEY BY LOANS.

2. Can the money be obtained by loans? It will be recollected that the amount to be provided for, over and above the sums to be realized from duties on imports and internal revenue, exceeds the sum of $1,100,000,000. This is a large sum to be borrowed in the ensuing eighteen months. As I have before stated, over $2,500,000 will be required every day, Sundays included, between this and the first day of July next. The receipts from postal currency, customs, and taxes during that time will not probably exceed the sum of $600,000 per day, leaving $1,900,000 to be obtained daily in some form by loan. Congress, by its legislation at the last session, has to a considerable extent, changed the standard of value for all business operations within the United States.

The *standard of value* fixed by Congress is legal tender Treasury notes, convertible at any time into United States specie-paying bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in coin, based upon adequate taxation upon the entire property of the country. Legal tender notes constitute the national currency now established by law. All exchanges of property, all contracts, and all loans, are based upon the value of legal tender notes and United States 6 per cent bonds. The law of Congress declares that these notes shall be *lawful money*, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The Secretary states in his annual report that previous to the 1st of November, 1862,

"The coin had been practically demonetized and withdrawn from use as currency, or as a basis for currency," * * * "That on the suspension of specie payments, and the substitution for coin of United States notes, convertible into six per cent. specie-paying bonds, as the legal standard of value, gold became an article of merchandise, subject to the ordinary fluctuations of supply and demand, and to the extraordinary fluctuations of mere speculation."

Gold does not circulate at all as currency, and there is no probability that it will circulate as money for several years to come—certainly not during the progress of this gigantic war to put down the rebellion. This is to be regretted, but it cannot be avoided. The war itself is greatly to be deplored, but it cannot be avoided. We have the monster rebellion by the ears, like the backwoodsman who held the ferocious wolf—if we let go, he will destroy us; we must therefore hold on till we subdue him. No compromise can be made. The rebels will not negotiate on any basis except that of separation and an acknowledgment of their independence. The war, therefore, must go on. While the war lasts the magnitude of the expenses will be so great that there is not coin enough in the country to carry it on with gold and silver. It cannot be obtained. We must try to mitigate, as far as we can, the evils growing out of the necessity of making legal tender notes the standard of value.

You cannot dispose of your twenty year six per cent. bonds for gold without submitting to a loss of over thirty cents on every dollar; in other words for every dollar of bonds issued you can only get seventy cents in gold. Even if you should be willing to submit to this sacrifice, it is not at all probable that you could negotiate $25,000,000 of bonds for gold before you would be obliged to submit to a sacrifice of fifty cents on every dollar sold. Not because your bonds are not good dollar for dollar as gold, but because the whole amount of gold in the country that could be had for circulation does not probably exceed $250,000,000. Not a sufficient sum to carry on the immense operations of the people and the Government at this time, even if it could all be brought out and put into circulation—a thing wholly impracticable at this time. No one at all acquainted with monetary affairs believes that we can make sale of any considerable amount of our six per cent. bonds at over fifty cents on the dollar for gold—a sacrifice too great for this House to seriously consider, if any other mode can be devised which is practicable. It is believed to be practically impossible to negotiate your bonds for gold without too great a sacrifice. If you cannot negotiate loans for gold, will it be wise to change the independent Treasury law so as to allow loans to be negotiated for notes of suspended banks? There was a general suspension of specie payments by the banks and the Government on the 31st of December, 1861. In February following, Congress passed the law for the issue of legal tender notes, and authorized the Secretary to make loans, and receive these notes in payment; but the Government has not deemed it best to take suspended bank notes in payment for loans or any other dues to the Government. I do not think it wise to adopt that policy at this time. The question then arises, can you sell bonds enough every day and get your pay for them in legal tender notes already issued? It is perfectly apparent to all who are acquainted with the money market that this cannot be done. Currency has been scarce all the time for the last eight months, and is now very difficult to be obtained in sufficient quantity to meet the business wants of the country. In many places through the interior of the States, bankers and business men have been obliged to pay as high as one-quarter and one-half per cent. premium to get currency (bank bills and greenbacks) to carry on ordinary business operations.

It is well known that all the New-England and New-York country banks redeem their bills now at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, precisely as they did before the suspension of specie payments. This system checks any tendency to over issue, and is a touchstone by which to test daily the demand for bank bills. If they are not needed for legitimate business, they flow in rapidly to the redeeming banks, but if they are wanted they stay out. This test is unerring. The daily redemptions, for months past, have not been half what they were when the volume of bank circulation was less by a third than it is at this time. What causes this scarcity of currency? In the first place, as before stated, gold and silver no longer circulate as currency within the United States. Gold is only required to settle foreign balances, pay Custom duties and interest on the public debt. It is bought and sold for these purposes as a commodity, but it does not circulate as money in ordinary business operations. Its place is supplied by bank bills and legal tender notes. In the next place, the large increase of business suddenly created by such a gigantic war as we are now prosecuting has largely increased the demand for a larger volume of currency than was ever required before.

There has been a large demand for currency in the Western States, to purchase and bring forward the immense crops that have been produced during the last two years. The winding up of a large number of badly-organized and badly-managed banks in those States left a large vacuum to be filled by bills of solvent banks and legal tender notes. The Government has been buying largely, in all parts of the country, food, clothing and all munitions of war, beside the large sums required for pay and bounty money of the volunteer soldiers that have gone forth from all the States. No doubt considerable amounts of this money still remain in the hands of the soldiers themselves and their families, practically withdrawn from circulation for the time being. Fifty, one hundred, and as high even as two hundred dollars, were paid for volunteers to fill up the two last calls made by the President. Fifty dollars paid to each soldier, to the number of 600,000, would require $30,000,000, to say nothing of the amounts required for the army previously sent into the field. It is perfectly plain where the currency has gone during the past six months. The operations of the army and navy alone have required, in all forms, not less than $300,000,000 in bank bills and legal tender notes. It is no wonder that currency has been scarce in all the ordinary channels of trade and business. It is still very scarce and difficult to be obtained for ordinary business purposes in New-York and all the Western States. I am assured by bankers and the best financiers in New-York, that if the Secretary should put on the market a proposal for a loan of $50,000,000 it could not be taken, for the reason that the legal tender notes could not be obtained in sufficient quantity to pay for a loan of that amount. It is doubtful whether a loan of $15,000,000 could be taken at this time for the want of currency to pay for it.

NECESSITY AND POLICY OF ISSUING MORE LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

It is also very difficult for the collectors of internal revenue to make collections on account of the scarcity of legal tender notes. Legal tender notes are not plenty among the people who are required to pay your taxes; they are continually asking for more. Why, then, *should not be increased at a further issue of legal tender notes?* So long as they are wanted by the business of the country, demanded by the soldiers for their pay, begged for by all the needy creditors of the Government, surely Congress ought not to hesitate in an exigency like the present.

It is no time now to depress business operations, or hold back the pay due to honest creditors of the Government. It is much better to stimulate, make money plenty, make it easy for people to pay their taxes, and easy for Government to make loans. This is the only way in which we can go on in the present unsettled condition of the country.

During the last war with Great Britain, JEFFERSON, in letters written during that period, repeatedly urged upon the Government the propriety of issuing Treasury notes of convenient denominations to circulate as money. In his letters to JOHN W. EPPES, Chairman of the finance Committee, under dates of June 24 and Sept. 11, 1813, he urged upon Congress the importance of issuing Treasury notes whenever loans could not be made upon satisfactory terms. In one of his letters, bearing date Oct. 15, 1814, he says:

"I never did believe you could have gone beyond a first or second loan—not from want of confidence in the public faith, which is perfectly sound, but from a want of disposable funds in individuals. The circulating fund is the only one we can command with certainty. It is sufficient for all our wants; and the impossibility of defending the country without its aid as a borrowing fund renders it indispensable that the nation should take and keep it in their own hands."

He admitted that the issue of Treasury notes would banish gold and silver from circulation, and in another letter adds:

"In such a nation there is one and only one resource for loans, sufficient to carry them through the expenses of a war; and that will always be sufficient, and, in the power of an honest Government, punctual in the preservation of its faith. The fund I mean is the *mass of circulating coin*. Every one knows that, although not literally, it is nearly true that every paper dollar emitted banishes a silver one from circulation.

"A nation, therefore, making its purchases and payments with bills fitted for circulation, thrusts an equal sum of coin out of circulation. This is equivalent to borrowing that sum; and yet the vender receiving payment in a medium as effectual as coin for his purchases, or payments, has no claim to interest. And so the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as its wants require, and the limits of the circulation will admit."

So it will be seen that JEFFERSON, so far from regarding it as an evil that coin should be banished from circulation during war, regarded it as a great advantage, because the Government would then be able to circulate its own notes, without interest, in place of the coin of individuals. Treasury notes issued by the Government, he regarded as a loan from the people, without interest, and the only available resource in time of war.

He urged ample taxation as a basis for Government paper issues, and adds:

"That in the interval between war and war, all the outstanding paper should be called in, coin be permitted to flow in again, and hold the field of circulation until another war should require its yielding place again to the National medium."

An essential feature of the financial plan adopted last year was the passage of the tariff and internal revenue laws. It was of great consequence that our public debt should rest upon a solid foundation. The property of the country, liable to taxation, amounted in 1860 to over $16,000,000,000, and Congress having ample power to tax it to the full amount necessary to pay all Government debts, it was agreed by all parties that it was necessary to impose taxes upon this property, and the profits of business based thereon, in various forms, for an amount sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government on a peace footing, and all the interest on the extraordinary war debt. The ordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace do not exceed $75,000,000, and the interest on the war debt will not probably exceed during the next year the sum of $45,000,000, while it is believed that the revenues derived from the tariff and internal revenue will not be less than $200,000,000, leaving $80,000,000 as a sinking fund to keep down the war debt. It is believed that the revenue realized on the present tariff and tax law will pay ordinary current expenses of the Government, and interest on the war debt when it reaches $2,000,000,000, which is only half the present debt of Great Britain.

Congress must so shape its legislation as to incidentally aid all branches of productive industry, render the people prosperous, and enable them to pay taxes imposed for the ordinary expenses of the Government and interest on the extraordinary war debt incurred from day to day in support of the army and navy. Notwithstanding the magnitude and exhausting nature of the war, the financial measures adopted last year have operated very beneficially upon the business of the country. The people have had a uniform currency, and have most abundantly prospered in all their business affairs. The taxes being imposed mostly on the current business of the people, they pay them from time to time without feeling that it is a burden, and leaving them with large profits at the end of the year. The people in the loyal States have been so prosperous in all things, and the taxes so easily paid from their profits, they hardly realize in their pecuniary affairs that we are engaged in such a mighty struggle to preserve the National Government and the National unity.

Upon a full examination of the whole subject, and with a deep solicitude for the success of the measures that may be finally adopted by Congress, I *see no way in which the ways and means can be obtained to carry on the Government for the next eighteen months, except by a continuance of the measures adopted at the last session, and which have so successfully carried us through the perils of the last year, with such additions and modifications as experience has shown to be necessary.*

An additional section has been proposed to the financial plan adopted last year. There is a large amount of available means in the country, which, if it can be drawn into the National Treasury, will be of most essential service at this time. It has been the subject of much consideration as to the best form in which it could be offered to the people to induce them to let the Government have the money for which they have no present use, and be allowed a fair compensation for its use during the time it is borrowed by the Government. *Interest-bearing Treasury notes are believed to be the best form in which it can be offered to the public.*

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

Under the operation of this new section, these interest-bearing Treasury notes and the legal tender notes would be convertible and reconvertible into each other at the will of the holder; and as both can be paid out to the creditors of the Government, they will soon find their way into all the channels of business in all parts of the country. The interest-bearing notes will be laid aside, out of circulation, better than gold as an investment, because yielding a fair rate of interest; while the legal tender notes will continue to circulate as money. The object of this section is to reach the money invested in temporary loans, in all the cities, villages and towns throughout the country, and apply it to sustain the Government at this time. A large amount of money is now held by individuals and corporations, bearing a small rate of interest, or no interest at all, which is on deposit in banks or in private safes and drawers, waiting a good opportunity for permanent investment in the purchase of stocks, mortgages or other property. Forehanded farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and even retired capitalists, would like some convenient mode of investing their surplus means at fair rates of interest, and with a certainty that when a good opportunity is presented to make some business transaction they can have legal tender notes returned to them to use as money. Notes issued at six per cent. interest, and in denominations of $20, $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $2,000, and $5,000, would be in a convenient form for all classes; and at this rate of interest there is no doubt that large amounts would be drawn into the Treasury. Savings banks, trust companies, and other places of deposit, now overburdened with money, would, no doubt, have drawn from them considerable amounts for investment in these interest-bearing notes. Guardians, executors and trustees would largely invest their money in these Government securities. Insurance companies might invest in them, get six per cent. interest, and be sure, in cases of loss, to get legal tender notes with which to pay their outstanding policies. Even savings-banks and trust companies might invest a part of their funds in these notes, and be able to respond when their depositors should call for their money. The operations under this section would be like deposits in banks, and it is very probable that $300,000,000 might be reached in a reasonable time. It would be, in fact, a National Savings' Bank, so arranged that its benefits can be extended to all, while, at the same time, the Government would be able to realize a large amount of money, to aid in the prosecution of the war. Some would draw out their funds from time to time, as occasions should arise for business operations, while others again would invest in new notes, issued under the authority to reissue them; and the average amount in the Treasury would be about the same from week to week. The average deposits in the banks in the City of New-York are about the same. Their weekly published statements show that there is not very great variation in the amount for weeks and months.

My argument thus far, in regard to interest-bearing Treasury notes has been based upon their character as the section was originally introduced by me. The section has undergone some changes since that time. Instead of six per cent. interest the rate has been changed, in Committee, so that the notes are to bear only 5.47 per cent. interest per annum, being at the rate of one and one half cent. a day on each one hundred dollars, but are not convertible into legal-tender notes at the will of the holder as I devised. I have not deemed this change as any improvement to the section, and have only acquiesced in it, for the sake of unity of action in regard to other important sections of the bill. The section as it now stands, and as I at first introduced it, authorizes the Secretary *to pay these notes to the creditors of the Government who are willing to receive them, in payment of debts, and they are made a legal tender for internal taxes, and all dues to the Government, except customs*, and may at any time, with the accrued interest, be exchanged for twenty years six per cent. bonds. I do not object to the rate of interest now agreed upon, but the clause having been struck out which I regarded as giving these notes most vitality, namely, their convertibility at any time into legal tender notes, has rendered them less desirable. They may possibly fall below par if $300,000,000 are paid out in their present shape, and it is not probable that so large an amount can be kept out as if that clause had been retained in the bill. I was in favor of giving to them the highest legal sanction, and the most desirable character possible, and the power of the Government, not above [illegible] interest, in order to prevent their depreciation. It would have cost so little to have given them this most desirable character of [illegible] that I strongly urged its adoption upon the same principle that I urged the legal tender [illegible] last year. The more desirable the notes, the longer they would stay out, and the higher would be their price in the market. I trust, however, that in their present shape they will be sought after, and be a valuable aid to the people in the payment of internal revenue, and materially assist the Secretary in the arduous duties of furnishing the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

In nearly all the plans that have been submitted to the Committee for providing means to carry on the Government for the next eighteen months, it has been proposed to issue more legal tender notes, if the exigencies of the service shall render a further issue necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting the bill proposed by him for a loan of $900,000,000, says: "The Committee will observe that the provision in respect to loans is very general. Under it the Secretary will have the power to borrow money in any of the ordinary forms, or, if exigencies require, to make additional issues of United States notes." I have an aversion to any considerable further issue of legal tender notes, and can only consent to it as an imperative necessity. I think too large an issue will tend to inflate prices; *but I do not see how it can be avoided*. I do not see how the soldiers are to be paid, or how the Government can be carried on, in any other way. I shall, therefore, vote for this provision, in connection with the other provisions of the bill, as a necessary measure to enable the Government to prosecute the war.

HOW THE WAR CAN BE ENDED.

Sir, since the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, my conviction has been deep and abiding that this was to be a long, expensive, bloody and desperate civil war, and that it would be very difficult to determine in advance what results would flow from such a deadly encounter.

I never for a moment doubted that the leading conspirators meant to establish and maintain a separate Government, and a total separation from the Free States. This has been their deliberate purpose from the beginning. Nearly two years of concerted action, embittered by the most deadly conflict with the armed power of this Government, has consolidated their strength. They have organized a form of civil government, under a Constitution, with JEFFERSON DAVIS as President for six years, who is aided by a Cabinet, Congress, Judiciary, and all other officers necessary to keep it in full operation. This rebel Government has organized and maintained a powerful army, which has been able thus far to repulse every attempt that has been made on our part to take their capital, distant only 125 miles from where we are now sitting.

Sir, I never have believed, and do not now believe, that the cabal at Richmond, the only responsible power to which any overtures of peace can be made, will listen to any offers of compromise, however liberal, which will induce them to throw up their present *de facto* Government, come back into the Union, and submit to the constitutional Government presided over by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or any other President that can be elected by the loyal people of the United States. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and all the high officers about him, are men of high political aspirations. Inordinate ambition and a desire to rule were the chief motives that prompted them to rebel against the Constitution and Government they had sworn to support. Those who suppose that Mr. DAVIS and his co-conspirators will voluntarily negotiate to surrender the power they now hold, have but little appreciation of the motives that stimulate them to so desperate and determined action. These desperate men are in earnest, and will fight to the death. They are fighting for power, for empire, and will neither compromise or surrender, unless they are compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet, pressed on by overwhelming and crushing force. They must be whipped, badly whipped, before they compromise or surrender. Any expectation to the contrary is not only fallacious, but mischievous in its consequences, because it divides and weakens the people in the loyal States, and prolongs the war.

I have no expectation that this rebellion will be crushed, *unless there is a more united and a more determined effort on the part of the people in the Northern States*. The great fact to be ascertained by all doubting men is, will JEFFERSON DAVIS compromise on any terms short of a separation? Will he voluntarily surrender the power he now holds? Will he receive any proposals for peace except on the terms of dividing the old Union, and a recognition of his Government over the Southern half? This ought to be known at once to all men that desire to compromise. If no compromise can be made with the rebel Government short of dissolving the Union, it should be known at the earliest moment possible, so that all doubters and cavilers may decide immediately what they will do. The daily expenses of the war are enormous. The public debt is running up at a fearful rate. This war ought not to be procrastinated by divisions at home. This state of things cannot be continued for any considerable length of time without entailing a public debt that will burden present and future generations. The best blood of the nation flows freely. Large numbers are killed in battle, but more die from exposure and disease than in any other way. All this blood and treasure has been freely given to crush the rebellion and maintain the Union. Why have we not been more successful? *It is because we need more earnestness, greater determination, better discipline and closer unity of action.* Unless these can be had, I have very little hope of crushing the rebellion. The only way to secure permanent peace is, first of all, to annihilate the rebel armies. The army between Washington and Richmond must be beaten. The power of the rebel Government is in their army.

If they can maintain their military strength, their Government will be perpetuated. If we cannot achieve decisive victories over the rebel army, all is lost. The people, our Commanding Generals, Congress and the President, must all rouse up to the magnitude and perils of the crisis, and by unity of action, put forth an earnest and determined effort to crush the rebel armies. No compromise can be made. Our only hope is in military success. This is the only way in which we can continue to maintain our finances and restore the National Union.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church Du Saint Esprit.

ITS CONSECRATION.

The French Protestant Episcopal Church, "Du Saint Esprit," was duly dedicated yesterday morning, by Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese, assisted by various clergymen of the Episcopal communion. The congregation have worshiped for many years in the elegant edifice on the corner of Church and Franklin streets, but, as the location was too far down town, it was determined to erect a new building in a more convenient place. A suitable lot was obtained on the south side of Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the corner stone laid some six months ago. This church is now entirely completed and ready for occupation. The carpets are down, the seats cushioned, and the building presents none of that lack of finish so often observable in new ecclesiastical edifices. The style of the church is Gothic; the front is of yellow stone, provided with three entrances, and surmounted by a spire. The interior is very neat and elegant. The walls are of a light yellow color, and painted so as to imitate stone. A gallery of dark oak extends around three sides of the church, and is supported by the pillars rising from the nave. The windows are of painted glass, in light, cheerful colors, and the chancel is roofed with glass, imitating in brilliant golden hues the rays of the sun extending down to a field of blue dotted with stars. On the rear wall of the apsis, in which is the chancel, are affixed three tablets, on which are inscribed the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue and the Creed. The pulpit is at the right hand, in the old-fashioned half-barrel style, and is surmounted by a heavy and handsomely carved sounding board. The pews in the church are of oak, without doors, and comfortable for sitters. The organ loft is slightly elevated above the gallery, is furnished with an elegant oak screen, and contains an organ built by ERBEN—the case of which is in Gothic style, and in design a copy of that in Ascension Church in Fifth-avenue. The church will seat about a thousand persons.

At about 10¾ o'clock this morning the officiating and other clergymen, headed by Bishop POTTER, left the adjoining parsonage, and marched, wearing their surplices, to the church, at the door of which they were met by the vestrymen and walked up the aisle, reading (in English) the proper psalm—the 24th—beginning, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." The Bishop, with Rev. ANTOINE VERREN, the Rector of the church; Bishop SOUTHGATE, Rev. Dr. McVICKAR, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. Dr. MORRIS, entered the chancel, and the other clergymen occupied the front pews reserved for them. The rest of the church was occupied by a large congregation, chiefly composed of ladies.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then read the official request of the Rector and Vestry of the church, *Du Saint Esprit*, to the Bishop, to take it under his protection, and dedicate it to the service of Almighty God. The Bishop then read the consecration prayers and invocation, Rev. Dr. TYNG reading for him the consecration sentence. Morning Service was then read in French by Rev. Dr. McVICKAR, another clergyman reading the proper lessons—the 8th chapter of I. Kings, and the 10th chapter of Hebrews. The choir sang the *Excelsis, Venite, Te Deum, Jubilate* and hymns.

After the service Rev. Dr. VERREN delivered the sermon.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

LAWRENCE KELLY, an intelligent looking man, about 35 years of age, was placed on trial in this Court yesterday under an indictment for manslaughter, in causing the death of JOHN SLATTERY on the 13th of July last. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner and deceased were near neighbors, in Fifty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, and on the night of the homicide, between 11 and 12 o'clock, deceased entered the house of the prisoner in a state of intoxication, when he abused both the prisoner and his wife. He was finally ejected from the house and from thence out of the yard. As the prisoner was pushing him out of the yard gate, he fell, and soon after died, whether from the effect of the fall or from some other cause is not known. The evidence showed that deceased was a very quarrelsome man to his family and neighbors, when intoxicated, and that he had been on a drunken spree for two or three days previous to the homicide. The prisoner proved an excellent character for industry and sobriety by several respectable witnesses. The examination of witnesses in the case occupied the entire day, and the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the case will be summed up by CHARLES S. SPENCER, on behalf of the prisoner, and by O. L. STUART, Esq., for the people.

The Boiler Explosion on the Steam Transport Tillie.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—NOBODY TO BLAME.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the four men who were scalded to death on Sunday morning last, by the explosion of a boiler on board the steam transport *Tillie*, at or near Sandy Hook. It will be remembered that we published a pretty full account of the accident in the TIMES of Monday last, and the testimony given upon the inquest throws no light whatever upon the causes which led to the sad catastrophe.

The Captain of the transport, *Henry A. Bourne*, testified that the boiler had been recently examined by Inspector Lighthall, and a certificate was given by him that forty-five pounds of steam could be carried with safety. The boiler was never submitted to the hydraulic test. Both the witness and Engineer Floyd had tried to induce Mr. Renwick to have the boilers inspected, but for some reason it had been neglected; according to the law of this State, the boiler should be examined once in six months; the capacity of the steamer, according to the registered tonnage, was 460 tons.

Thomas Hawley, the Chief Engineer, testified that when they started at about two o'clock on Sunday morning they had about thirty pounds of steam on; that soon after the pressure was raised to thirty-seven pounds, and that when witness left the engine-room, about ten minutes before the explosion, he told the engineer in charge to carry between thirty-eight and forty pounds of steam, and not on any account to exceed forty pounds; witness made the maximum forty pounds because he knew that at that point the steam would blow off of itself; in the judgment of the witness the accident occurred from a collapse of one of the arches over the furnace; the steamer was going from six to seven knots an hour at the time of the explosion; the witness could give no reason whatever for the explosion; the boiler was made of the best of iron; witness saw it frequently while it was in process of construction at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street; from all that he knew about the steamer, and the construction of the boiler, he, witness, would have felt safe on board of the *Tillie* with fifty pounds of steam on.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury, after a brief charge from Coroner NAUMANN, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased came to their death by scalds and injuries from the collapse of a boiler on board the steam transport *Tillie*, on the 11th day of January, 1863. The jury exonerate the Engineers from all blame, and are satisfied that the boiler was constructed with the utmost care; and they further say that they are unable to arrive at any satisfactory cause for the accident."

Mr. Chase in New-York.

Secretary CHASE visited Wall-street yesterday, having business to transact at the office of United States Treasurer CISCO, and at the Custom-house. His presence soon became known on the street, and some of our prominent men of finance took occasion to see him. He leaves to-day for Washington, having, it is hoped, spent four days to some purpose in the Commercial Metropolis of the country. Doubtless the Anti-Administration journals will raise a howl of triumph, on the assumption that Mr. CHASE's visit has been without practical result. Such an assumption, however, would be grossly incorrect. The absurd stories as to the purpose of Mr. CHASE's visit, and the misstatements of the results attending his interview with the bankers at the residence of Mr. CISCO, have been exposed to the public. To men acquainted with monetary affairs, no such explanations were needed, as, whatever may be the opinion as to the Secretary's views or scheme of finance, he is generally accorded the credit of doing the utmost of his ability to advance the financial interests of the country. His visit to the City has been undertaken with this view, and has been by no means fruitless. He has accomplished in a quiet way all that could be expected from a public meeting with the bankers. And they are much better acquainted with each other's views than they could have been in any other way. MAHOMET came to the mountain. Let us hope that the mountain will not bring forth a mouse.

Tom Thumb's Courtship.

The envoy of Gen. THUMB has returned with the joyful information that Miss WARREN's kind parents have consented to grant their daughter's wish. She will withdraw from public life immediately after the close of her present engagement, and with her dearest THUMB travel through Europe, and the rest of this vale of tears. Their wedding is to be a rich and *recherché* affair. In fact, it promises to be the great fashionable event of the season. They are to be married on Tuesday, Feb. 10. The nuptial ceremonies will take place at one of the most fashionable churches in the City. Cards of invitation will be issued to the relatives and friends, and to some of the first families of the City. As the number of tickets will correspond with the number of seats in the church, no person will be admitted except those invited. The bridal party will proceed to one of our leading hotels immediately after the marriage ceremonies, where they will hold a brief reception for those only who have cards of invitation to the wedding. The following morning they will go to Philadelphia, and remain there several days, after which they may extend their journey to Baltimore and Washington. They will then visit Boston, and subsequently spend several weeks at the bride's home, at Middleborough, Mass., and at the bridegroom's, at Bridgeport, Conn.

Board of Supervisors.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE SALARIES IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

At a regular meeting of the Board yesterday, President LITTLE in the chair, a report of the Excise Commissioners was read, showing the receipts of the Commissioners during the past year to have been $21,630 for licenses.

The last quarterly report of Ex-Comptroller HAWS was also read, from which it appears that the appropriations of the last quarter were, $5,089,358 82; expenditures, $4,938,267 22, leaving a balance on hand of $97,934 75.

Supervisor PURDY offered a resolution which was adopted, fixing the salary of the District Attorney of this County at $7,000, being an increase of $2,000 per annum over the former salary. The resolution also allows the District Attorney two assistants at $3,500 each, and an additional clerk at $1,200 per annum. The increase was strenuously opposed by Supervisor DAVIS.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Surrogate to appoint an additional clerk, at a salary of $800.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution which was adopted, fixing the salary of Mr. DEVELIN, as legal adviser of the Board of Supervisors, at $3,000.

After considerable routine business the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Witness Fees Not to be Allowed Government Employes.

The following was yesterday received by United States Marshal MURRAY, from the Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal, Southern District, New-York:

SIR: Having ascertained that it is the usage of Marshals of the United States to allow and pay fees to witnesses who are at the time in the employment of the Government, I have to inform you that in the judgment of this Department such usage is improper, and that you will not be justified in making such payments in future.

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Obituary.

Prof. JAMES RENWICK, LL.D., died in this City on Monday evening, in the 71st year of his age, and his remains will be interred, after services at Grace Church, in the family vault, at the First Presbyterian meeting-house, in Fifth-avenue, on *Friday* next, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Prof. RENWICK was a graduate of Columbia College, in this City, and was for many years the Professor of Chemistry and Physics in that institution. In 1838, he was appointed by the Government one of the Commissioners for the exploration of the north-east boundary between the United States and New-Brunswick, an exploration (remarks the *New American Cyclopædia*) which led to the Ashburton treaty of 1842. Prof. RENWICK was the author of the biographies of ROBERT FULTON, DAVID RITTENHOUSE and COUNT RUMFORD, in *Sparks' American Biography*, of a Memoir of DE WITT CLINTON, (N. Y., 1834,) of a treatise on the steam-engine, and of one on the practical application of the principles of mechanics, (N. Y. 1840.) His *Outlines of Natural Philosophy*, 2 vols., Philad. 1832,) was the

original work on that subject published in the United States, and his *Outlines of Geology* (N. Y. 1853,) preceded by several years any other school treatise on that subject. He published, also, text books on chemistry and philosophy for the use of schools.

As a man, as well as a scholar, he was highly esteemed by the whole community, in the midst of which, for many years, he has been a diligent, efficient and useful worker.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 5th day of Jan. to the 12th day of Jan. 1863: Men, 92; Women, 100; Boys, 127; Girls, 124. Total, 443. Adults, 192; Children, 251; Males, 219; Females, 224. Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	5
Bones, joints, &c.	6	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	58
Brain and nerves	80	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	29
Generative organs	4		
Heart and blood vessels	15	Unknown	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	151	Urinary organs	7
Old age	5	Violence, accidents, &c.	11
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	2		
Total			443

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 12, 1863 .... 370—Inc. 63
Week ending Jan. 5, 1862—
From acute diseases 189
From chronic diseases 101
From external causes, &c. .... 30—320
Week ending Jan. 12, 1863—
From acute diseases 259
From chronic diseases 105
From external causes, &c. .... 28—433
Increase this week 113

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 10, 1863:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	42
Complaints for which no cause existed	9
Notices for abatement served	30
Abatements of nuisances under notice	30
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	86
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	601
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	84
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	1
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	381
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	214
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,700

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the New-York Marine Society was held on Monday evening, at the United States Hotel, Fulton-street, Capt. MARSHALL, the President of the Society, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes for the year 1862, the Secretary, Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM, read his report for the past year, in which it was shown that the funds of the Society amounted to $81,744 84, which is invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate in this City and Brooklyn, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The widows now receiving pensions from the funds of the Society number 56, viz.: 23 on the highest grade, 13 on the second grade, and 19 on the lowest grade, receiving respectively $90, $80 and $70 per annum—making a grand total of $4,240, payable semi-annually in advance. By the Treasurer's report it was shown that the receipts during the year amounted to $6,305 25, and the disbursements for pensions and donations $5,802 44. A ballot for the election of officers for the current year was then taken, which resulted as follows: President, C. H. Marshall; First Vice-President, J. M. Ferrier; Second Vice-President, Thomas Dunham; Secretary, Joseph Tinkham; Treasurer, James Copland; Attorney and Counselor, Daniel Lord. After a few remarks from Capt. MARSHALL, congratulating the members of the Society upon its prosperity, and thanking them for the honor done him by his reëlection, the various officers for the ensuing year were sworn into power, some business of a routine nature was transacted, and the meeting adjourned till the second Monday in April.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—Comptroller BRENNAN on Monday made the following changes of officers: William McKinney and Thomas Maloney, appointed Manure Inspectors; Simon W. Manwaring, appointed fifth Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, *vice* C. D. Bridge; Augustus Purdy, (late Deputy Street Commissioner,) appointed Clerk of Arrears, *vice* P. H. Kingsland. Mr. Purdy formerly held the position under Mr. Flagg; the salary is $2,000. James F. Meany, appointed temporary Clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, *vice* J. M. Phyfe; Frederick T. Goggin, appointed to same duty, *vice* Stephen A. Clark; Frederick Miller, same, *vice* Henry L. Lounsberry; Oliver F. Grey, same, *vice* David Rittenhouse; Thos. J. Hinch, appointed third Clerk in Bureau of Arrears, *vice* Cornelius H. Whittaker; John M. Fox, appointed fifth Clerk to Receiver of Taxes, *vice* John S. Vredenburgh; S. B. Williams, appointed book-keeper, *vice* D. P. Smith; John Mullally, appointed Messenger in the Bureau of Arrears, *vice* D. B. Hill; Bartholomew Ward, appointed General Clerk in the Auditing Bureau, *vice* Allan Cooper; Edward D. McCabe, appointed General Clerk in the Bureau of City Revenue, *vice* M. Friedman; William Denney, appointed Clerk to the Assistant Treasurer of the Relief Fund in the Fourth Senatorial District, *vice* C. H. Smith; James G. Van Orden, same in the Sixth District, *vice* —— Trotter; John Ludlow, appointed Assistant Treasurer in the Fifth District, *vice* William Truslow; Thomas Conner, appointed Deputy Collector of City Revenue, *vice* M. C. Fordham.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN BY POISON.—Coroner WILDEY was, on Monday, called to hold an inquest upon the body of Dr. HAMILTON H. MEARS, of No. 113 Forsyth-street, who was found to have come to his death by poison administered by his own hand. From the evidence adduced upon the inquest, it appears that sometime during the day of Friday last, the chambermaid went to the Doctor's room, and finding the door ajar, and seeing his clothes hanging across a chair, concluded that the occupant was asleep. She said nothing to the landlady upon the subject, however, until the next day, when a peculiar odor was observed issuing from the room in question. A gentleman was called upon to go to the room, and ascertain the cause, when it was found that the Doctor was dead upon his bed, and the body had already begun to decompose. Dr. BOUTON, of the Coroner's office, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was produced by narcotic poison, probably morphine. The deceased was recently connected with the Soldiers' Hospital at the Central Park. He was a member of a Baptist Church in this City, and, so far as is known, he was in good and regular standing among his brethren. No cause whatever is assigned for the commission of the deed. He was about 30 years of age.

THE NEW MURDER LAW.—The case of JAMES SHEPHARD, released last week from the City Prison, presents one of the most curious cases of the law's uncertainty hitherto recorded in the criminal annals of New-York City. SHEPHARD was arrested five years and four months ago, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to his shanty in Fifty-ninth-street and burning his wife to death. He was placed on trial, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His counsel took the case up on appeal, and the Court of last resort granted the prisoner a new trial. On the second trial, the Jury, after being out two days, disagreed. A third trial was then had, and the prisoner was again convicted of arson in the first degree. In the meantime the law had been changed, and what was before the death penalty, was now commuted to imprisonment for life. The prisoner's counsel took the case on appeal, and on similar grounds to that expressed in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG, the prisoner was unconditionally released. So that the death penalty is not only abolished for future murderers, but even in the case of a man twice convicted, the new law serves as effectually as a verdict of acquittal.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON AND FREDERICKSBURGH.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to recover the body of Adjt. LATY, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, and of which Alderman BOOLE is the Chairman, left the City on their mission at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by the Joint Committee (of which President WALSH, of the Board of Aldermen, is Chairman) appointed to present to Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN the magnificent sword procured for him by the City. Adjt. LATY's body is buried on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, under a large oak tree. The spot was selected for the purpose by the officers of the regiment to which the deceased was attached. He was much endeared to the corps, and they honored his burial with a full turnout of their numbers. The body probably will have to be recovered under a flag of truce.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT REPORT.—The annual report of this Board for the past year, which has been delayed by the illness of the engineers, has at last been sent to the Common Council. It shows that the receipts from water rents and penalties amount to $783,234 60; for permits for taps and water-pipes $2,365 25; from permits for connections with sewers, $13,102; permits to construct vaults, $6,816 91. There are now laid in the city altogether two hundred and eighty-five miles of pipe, and $92,586 63 were expended for the purchase and laying of pipes, and for repairs during the year 1862. The report gives minute information regarding the expenses and receipts in the various phases of the department.

EXPRESS ENTERPRISE.—We noticed standing on the track in Jersey City, a few evenings ago, a long train of cars, all painted in large letters "Adams Express Company." On making inquiry as to the object, we were informed that arrangements had been perfected with the New-Jersey Railroad Company and the Camden and Amboy Company to run the Adams Express Company cars over their road, landing them at the Washington-street wharf in Philadelphia, and running the same cars through to Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh, without breaking bulk in Philadelphia, as heretofore. This is a capital arrangement, and one that will give great satisfaction to the merchants in those cities, as it gets rid of the handling and reshipment of freight in Philadelphia. In addition to their usual facilities, the Express Company have placed on the route between New-York, Newbern and Port Royal a couple of new steamships for the transportation of soldiers' packages and Government freights to those places.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—JOHN YATES, a middle-aged man, formerly in the employ of Messrs. EMBLE & Co., doing business at No. 170 Front-street, was arrested by Officer MAHER, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, charging him with embezzlement. The accused was discharged from the service of the complainants on the 22d day of October last, since which, they claim to have learned that during the months of June, July, August, September and October, YATES collected of their moneys $2,169 66, and fraudulently appropriated the same to his own use. It is further alleged, that the prisoner has confessed to embezzling $1,560 belonging to the firm, $400 of which he remitted to a friend in England. YATES was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.—It was asserted in several of the journals, some days ago, that the Government had forbidden the Express Companies to forward packages of clothing, &c., to soldiers in the field, from their friends, and in pursuance of this order Adams Express Company declined to receive any packages for some days. We are informed, on inquiry, that the Adams and Harnden Express Companies have received permission to resume operations, and that they are receiving and forwarding, daily, packages for the army to all points. The Adams Express Company advertise that they will send a special express out to Gen. BURNSIDE's army at once.

THE NEW SUB-TREASURY.—The alterations of the old Custom-house for the occupancy of the Sub-Treasury are being rapidly completed. The two ponderous safes, which are to be one of the principal features, will surpass anything of the kind heretofore known, and will, it is hoped, be fully capable of holding safely the average of $25,000,000 of money, and $100,000,000 of securities, which they will be required to hold. Some portions of the new building may be used soon, but it will be at least until April next before all the improvements can be affected.

THE ALLEGED POISONERS COMMITTED.—JOHN M. GRIFFIN, First Mate, and THOMAS LEES, Steward, of the bark *Betsy Williams*, who are charged with poisoning two successive Captains of that vessel while she lay at Remedios, Cuba, had a preliminary examination before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. WM. F. HOWE, Esq., appeared as counsel for GRIFFIN, and JAMES H. FAY, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the people. Several of the sailors of the *Betsy Williams* were examined in reference to the circumstances attending the death of Capts. Hoss and BURNS, and at the close of the examination the prisoners were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Association, held on Monday evening, the following officers were chosen for the year 1863:

President—Thomas Outwater.

Vice Presidents—First Election District, William H. Gilson; 2d, Henry Lounsberry; 3d, William Flack; 4th, Frederick M. Patrick; 5th, Michael Hyzard; 6th, J. E. Wood; 7th, Thomas H. Sease; 8th, William Berrigan.

Recording Secretary—William A. Symes.

Corresponding Secretary—Andrew J. Moore.

Treasurer—James M. Tuthill.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Quite an interesting company of friends and homeless boys and girls left the office of the Children's Aid Society on Tuesday, under the parental care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, the agent of the Society. The children were all comfortably clothed, and rejoicing in the change that awaited them. Mr. FRIEDGEN is quite confident of finding good and Christian homes for this company, as he has done for so many hundreds of these poor and friendless ones before.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The American Telegraph Company have established a branch office in the Third-avenue Railroad Depôt, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem, for the accommodation of the citizens of this rapidly growing section of our City. The wires connect with all the intermediate offices in the City, and terminate at No. 145 Broadway.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—An election will be held this evening for Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard, of the State of New-York, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. MARTIN, who commanded the regiment during its two three months' terms in the United States service. The regiment was in the first battle of Bull Run, and was one of the organizations which retired from the field with credit.

LAUGHTER MADE EASY.—Dr. COLTON will give his annual exhibition of laughing-gas, at the Cooper Institute, this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 991, 993, 995, 997, 1003, 1009, 1015, 1019, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047. *Part II.*—Nos. 980, 982, 984, 986, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030. *Part III.*—Nos. 692, 311, 551, 754, 756, 758, 762, 774, 749, 791, 788, 797, 753, 782, 784, 789, 776.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos.—Demurrer 17. Issues of Law and Fact—221, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 295½, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2079, 3133, 1363, 1277, 1267, 853, 1065, 1247, 1827, 3241, 987, 3011, 1275. *Part II.*—Nos. 1216, 864, 3062, 1244, 562, 1252, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 607, 1044, 1045, 1051, 1054, 722, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 964, 720, 541½, 940. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Napoleon.—This vessel was captured by the naval forces acting in coöperation with the land forces at the capture of Newbern. The schooner was totally abandoned when taken possession of by the United States vessels. The evidence is from reports prevalent at the time and place, that rebel troops had been stationed on her until driven out by the United States forces, leaving her without any crew, papers or equipment, but with several pieces of artillery on board. The vessel was loaded with captured stores and sent to this port and libeled. D. C. Murray, a citizen and resident of this State intervened and answered, setting up that he was always opposed to the rebellion, and gave no consent to the employment of the vessel by the rebels.

Held by the Court—That there having been a hostile seizure of this vessel in enemy waters by United States vessels, she must be deemed lawful prize unless some fact constituting her legal exemption from seizure be established. If she was *bona fide* the property of the claimant and he was opposed to her being held or employed by the enemy, that would not relieve her from condemnation as prize unless she was taken out of his possession and held by the enemy in duress or at least in fraud of his rights.

That whether a vessel is chartered, loaned or otherwise, allowed to be employed by the subjects of a nation at war, Prize Courts will treat her as enemy property equally as if full ownership had vested in the enemy. The external symbol of being employed by the enemy for purposes connected with operations of war, excludes the real owner from denying her hostile character. (4 Ch. Rob., 212; 2 do., do., 453; 2 Phil. Int. Law, ...; Halleck, ..., ...)

That the remedy of the claimant must be by application to the Government for relief.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. The Steamer Scotia and Cargo.—This vessel was captured Oct. 24, 1862, by the ...., about twenty miles from Charleston, and some two miles inside of the capturing vessel. She was a British vessel, registered at Liverpool. She had on board shipping articles dated Oct. 17, 1862, for a voyage from Nassau to St. Johns, N. B., and back. There were also found on board two letters dated at Nassau, from members of the crew to the Captain, stating that they understood the vessel was bound to a blockaded port, and protested against being taken there. Six witnesses were examined, and all agreed that the destination of the vessel was Charleston.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

The United States vs. The Steamer Anglia and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the same United States vessel, and almost simultaneous with the *Scotia*. The testimony was very similar. The voyage set forth on the papers was different, and the whole representation of the adventure upon the ship's papers was more formal and mercantile than in the case of the *Scotia*. But all the witnesses concurred in stating that the voyage was really to Charleston, and that the vessel was captured in attempting to enter that port.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. The Schooner Rambler and Cargo.—This vessel left Sabine Pass Sept. 6, 1862, with a cargo of cotton for Havana. She had previously entered the Pass, and both going in and coming out, had violated the blockade. She was taken by residents of Sabine Pass. The master did not know who was the owner. No one intervened for vessel or cargo. Vessel and cargo condemned.

Action Against a Pawnbroker to Recover Thirty-five Gold Watches.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hiram Young vs. Joseph E. Isaacs.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the possession or value of thirty-five gold watches which he claims to have purchased by bill of sale from Alfred St. Laurent, in March, 1860, and which said St. Laurent stated at the time had been pawned or pledged by his clerk or servant, and without his authority, to the defendant, who is a pawnbroker. The plaintiff demanded the possession of the property, and offered to pay and discharge the defendant's claim or lien, for advances made on the watches; but the defendant said he had not the watches in his possession, and knew nothing about any such watches. The plaintiff then caused the defendant's iron safe to be opened by the sheriff and there found and took possession of the watches.

Defendant then moved for non-suit, which was granted.

Wm. Fullerton and H. D. Gardener, for the plaintiff; John Graham and G. Morrison, for defendant.

The Statute of Limitations—Constructive Promise to Pay—What is a Sufficient Signing of a Contract in Writing.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Rowe vs. Thompson.—The plaintiff held three notes of the defendant, dated respectively March 5, April 1 and May 5, 1852, and each payable six months after date, upon which this action was brought. The defence was that the action was barred by the statute of limitations. Upon the trial it appeared that defendant had requested one Hodges to aid him in obtaining an agreement from his creditors that they would not molest him for two years, so that he could go into business; and that Hodges called upon the plaintiff in respect to it, and he consented. Before the two years expired, the plaintiff's right of action was cut off by the statute of limitations unless the contract made with the defendant should defeat the operation of that statute.

The Court upon the trial directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the defendant had no right to induce the plaintiff to suspend any proceeding against him for two years, and then endeavor to make his own breach of faith, or fraud, advantageous to himself to the injury of the plaintiff.

Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court where the judgment of the Court below was affirmed, the Court, per BRADY, J., holding that both in conscience and in law the defendant could not be allowed to avail himself of such an agreement to the prejudice and injury of the plaintiff, as was attempted in this case. The Court also took the view that the instrument signed by the plaintiff by which he agreed not to molest the defendant for two years, was a new promise on the part of the defendant by which the case was taken out of the operation of the Statute of Limitations. The debt was by that agreement to remain unimpaired, and the defendant was to pay it at the end of two years. Such, the Court thought, was the legal effect of the agreement, if it was not a promise to pay in absolute terms. The name of the party charged (the defendant) offered in the agreement, and this was held to be a sufficient signing, in accordance with a number of cases cited.

HILTON, J., concurring, said that there was a legal distinction between the word "signed" and the word "subscribed." The former may mean merely the appearance of the name in the body of the contract or writing, and the latter was the subscribing the name at the foot of a written instrument. The former was a sufficient signing to charge the defendant.

DALY, F. J., dissenting, held that the agreement by the plaintiff not to molest or sue the defendant for two years, which was entered into by him, and was in writing, could not be regarded as an acknowledgment or promise on the part of the defendant in the nature of a new or continuing contract, which would take the case out of the operation of the statute, as it was not, in his opinion, signed by the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Cheesman vs. Franklin; Jones vs. ...; Brook; Muller vs. Stein.—Motions denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Tompkins, &c., vs. Murray, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gustavus Hirschberg vs. Johanna Hirschberg; Emily L. Holmes vs. Oliver S. Holmes.—Reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted.

Bank of Montreal vs. Carr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Leffler, &c., vs. Vuerge and Others; Fowler vs. Raphael; Winn vs. Wooley; Warren vs. Owen; Seeliger vs. Walker.—Orders granted.

Martin Geil.—Application granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Baldwin vs. Oatman; Rugg vs. Carpenter.—Motions granted.

Squire vs. Allardice; Gelis vs. Driggs et al.—Motions granted (conditionally.)

Before Judge Hilton.

Chatham Bank vs. Dunham, &c.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Mickles et al. vs. Armorer.—Motion granted on payment of trial fee and disbursements.

Emerson vs. Morris.—Motion granted on payment of $10, motion fee and the disbursements.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 13, 1863.

$17,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	95¼	100	Brunsw'k C'y L. Co.	6¾
54,000	do.	96	200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	157
15,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	96¼	100	do.	156½
20,000	do.	[illegible]	25	do. s10	156½
44,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102¾	100	do. s60	156
5,000	do.	102½	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¾
75,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅞	100	do.	117⅝
4,000	do.	98½	45	do.	117
10,000	U. S. D. N's.	128¾	100	do. s60	116⅞
27,000	do.	128½	100	do.	117¼
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	112	700	Erie Railway	74⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '62	101	400	do.	74⅜
10,000	Ill. War Loan	107	300	do.	74⅝
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62	12	Erie Railway Pref.	103¾
3,000	Va. St. 6s	64	500	do.	104
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	800	do.	104¼
25,000	do. b30	65⅛	200	do.	104⅛
5,000	do. b10	65	400	Hudson Riv. R.	83¾
12,000	Cal. St. 7s	125	200	do.	83½
500	do.	126	100	do. s30	83⅜
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	119	100	do. s60	83⅛
3,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	109	100	do. s30	83⅛
10,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	105½	1000	Harlem R.	35⅞
2,000	do.	105	200	do.	35¾
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	105	300	do. b30	35¾
3,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	107½	500	do. b10	35⅞
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B.	105	100	do. b30	35⅝
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	112½	600	Harlem R. Pref.	70¼
3,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	109	100	do. b10	70⅛
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.		50	Nor. & Wor. R.	61
	1st M. S. F. Bs.	123¼	50	do.	61
20,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. Bs.	122	100	do.	62¼
4,000	Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	100¼	100	do.	62⅛
2,000	do.	100	100	do.	[illegible]
12,000	do.	100⅝	60	Buff. & St. Line R.	[illegible]
40,000	Mich. So. S. F.	109	50	Reading Railroad	90
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	116¼	50	do. s10	90
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	105	700	Mich. C. R.	b30 94¼
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpt.	89	100	do.	94½
10,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	79	650	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	51¼
1,000	do.	79¼	300	do.	52
20,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	25	100	do.	52¼
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	110	200	do.	52⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. G. R. Ex.	86	1000	do.	52⅛
15,000	Ch. & N. W. A. Bs.	69½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	97
4,000	do.	70	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	88⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Ol. & Pitts. 4th m.	99½	600	Gal. & Ch. R.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	81	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L'd Gr.	64	400	do.	[illegible]
100	Mechanics' Bank	104	400	do. b30	[illegible]
20	Union Bank	100	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	90	100	do.	[illegible]
5	Bank of Commerce	94	100	do. s30	87
10	B'k of State of N. Y.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	American Exch. Bk.	96	12	Panama R.	[illegible]
10	Park Bank	[illegible]	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	91
100	Canton Comp'y. b30	26	400	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. b10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
10,000	American Gold	143	100	do. b30	[illegible]
40,000	do. s30	142	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b30	70
20,000	do.	142¼	500	do.	[illegible]
30,000	do.	142⅞	100	do.	[illegible]
70,000	do.	142⅝	400	do. b30	[illegible]
20,000	do. b60	143	50	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. b30	143¼	100	do. b10	[illegible]
29	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	127½	500	do.	[illegible]
70	do.	128	60	Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	24¼	50	do. b30	[illegible]
300	do.	24	100	Alt. & T. H. Pfd.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	95⅞	200	Hud. Riv. R.	83¾
12,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	95½	50	Harlem R.	[illegible]
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	103	120	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
20,000	do.	101½	400	do.	[illegible]
115,000	U. S. D. Nts.	129	300	do.	[illegible]
25,000	do.	130¼	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	70
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	64⅞	150	do. b30	70¼
10,000	do.	64½	100	do.	[illegible]
3,000	do.	64½	100	Reading R.	91
50,000	Pa. War Loan	101	13	Alt. & T. H. R.	24
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	91	50	Michigan Cen. R.	95
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	93	100	do.	95
6,000	Ch. & Rl. I. 2d M.	100	100	do. b15	95¼
10,000	Ch. & Rl. I. 2d M.	100¼	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	52½
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	100⅞	400	do.	52¾
10,000	N. Y. & C. M. 1st M.	115	500	do.	52¾
50,000	Amer. Gold	143¼	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	97
5,000	do.	143¼	500	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. s30	143½	500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	60¼
10,000	do. b10	142⅞	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	90
25	Ocean Bank	87	500	do. b10	90¼
400	Bruns. City L. Co.	7	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	87¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	23⅞	100	do.	87
200	do. b15	23⅞	100	do. b15	87
100	do.	23⅞	300	do.	86⅞
100	do.	23⅞	200	do.	86⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	156½	100	do. b3	87
50	do. s30	156	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	90
50	do.	156½	200	do.	90¼
100	do.	156	100	do. b30	90¼
50	do.	156¼	270	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	102
50	do. b15	156½	400	Nor. & Wor. R.	62
300	Canton Company	26	70	Alt. & T. H. Pfd.	60¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	116⅞	150	do.	60⅞
400	Erie Railway	74⅜	100	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	74⅝	200	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	66
600	Erie R. Pref.	103⅞	100	do.	67½
100	do. b10	103½	100	do. b10	66
50	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co.	127½			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.	95½
25,000	U. S. D. Nts.	129¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	52⅜
5,000	do.	129⅜	200	do.	52¼
2,000	Mo. State 6s	65	300	do.	52⅛
10,000	Amer. Gold	142⅞	300	do.	52¼
10,000	do.	143⅛	200	do.	52⅛
40,000	do.	143	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	60⅛
200	Canton Co.	26	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	66⅝
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	6⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	53½
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	157	150	Galena & Chi.	90⅝
15	do.	157⅛	200	do.	90½
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅛	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	90⅝
100	Erie Railway	75	100	do.	90⅜
150	Erie R. Pref.	104⅛	400	do.	90
400	do.	104⅛	200	do.	90½
100	do.	104	200	do.	90⅝
1300	Harlem Railroad	35⅞	100	do.	90¾
200	Clev. & Toledo R.	87⅞	100	Ill. Central R. S.	88½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$11,000	Debt Certif.	98	100	Reading R.	92
222,000	Amer. Gold	144	100	Mich. Cen. R.	95¾
135,000	do.	143⅞	200	do.	95½
140,000	do.	144	200	do.	95¼
61,000	U. S. D. Nts.	129⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	51¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.	61⅞	300	do. b3	51⅞
3,000	Cal. State 7s.	125	550	do.	51¾
21,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 So. Ar. Bonds	64	100	do.	51¾
50	Canton Co.	25	500	M. S. & N. I. G.	97½
100	Bruns. Land Co.	7	75	Ill. Cen. R.	88¾
41	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	128	200	do.	88½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅞	200	do.	88⅜
2400	Erie Railway	74	200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	67⅞
1550	do.	74½	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	90½
200	Erie R. Pref.	103½	100	do.	90⅛
550	do.	103	100	Cle. & Toledo R.	87⅞
100	do.	103⅜	100	do.	87
100	do.	103⅝	600	Chic. & R. Is. R.	90¼
200	Hudson R. R.	83	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	102⅞
750	Harlem R.	35⅛	68	do.	102¾
100	do.	35¼	50	Mil. & P. du C. R.	53
600	Harlem R. Pref.	70			

TUESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The activity in speculation on the Stock Exchange is unabated. The feeling to-day, near the close of the afternoon, was a little more feverish than on Monday. The confidence of buyers at the Second Board was a little weaker, causing prices to recede ½@1 ℔ cent. When the 4 o'clock Public Board met, the demand for the Railways at this reduction was quite animated again, and the list of Railways left off comparatively steady, and Gold Coin very firm, about as follows, compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	142	143⅞	Harlem	35	35¼
U. S. C. H. Notes	128½	129⅜	Harlem Pref.	70	70
Tennessee	62⅞	61	Mich. Central	95¼	95⅜
Missouri	65⅛	64	Mich. Southern	51¼	51
N. Y. Central	117⅞	116⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	97½	97¼
Erie	74	74	Illinois Central	88⅞	88⅜
Erie Preferred	104	103⅞	Pittsburgh	66⅞	67⅞
Hudson	83	83	Galena	90	90⅛
Toledo	86⅞	86⅞	Rock Island	89⅞	90

The Government Securities, with the exception of Custom-House Notes, which sympathize with Gold, were 1 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday under some vague impression that the Treasury will be in the market for a loan, though on what description of paper is scarcely yet suggested. The Senate's Bill of yesterday, authorizing $100,000,000 in 10-year 6 per cent. Stock, in addition to $50,000,000 United States Notes of legal tender, had not been noticed in the House to-day up to the latest telegraphic advices. In the absence of this authority we doubt whether the Secretary of the Treasury, who leaves town to-morrow, will attempt a negotiation on 6 ℔ cent. Stock under the act of Feb. 25, 1862. His authority on 7.30 ℔ cent. is exhausted, according to the construction which he places on the act of July 17, 1861, and it is not probable that a further security bearing so high a rate of interest will be authorized at the present session. There were various rumors on the Street as to the interviews of the Secretary with our New-York Bank people, but the latest intelligence which we were able to obtain is to the effect that he leaves for Washington early on Wednesday, without any formal attempt to negotiate a loan.

The additional rise in Gold Coin places Exchange on London at 158 ℔ cent. But the quotation varies as rapidly from hour to hour as the ups and downs on the Stock arena for Gold Coin.

The market for Money is well employed at 6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, owing to the rapidly accumulating volume of Stocks and Bonds taken on speculation. The most liberal margins are made by borrowers, in order to obtain accommodations. This is not difficult to do, as most of the old operators on the Street and their Brokers have of late made a considerable amount of Money. At the same time, the speculation has gone so far as to render the market exceedingly sensitive to any sudden change from the appearance of the Government in the Street as a large borrower.

In the course of his speech, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. SPAULDING, of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented the following figures, as from the records of the Treasury Department of the

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 2, 1863.

Loan of 1842 in course of payment	$2,883,364 11
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848	8,908,341 80
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of Feb. 8, 1860	18,415,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of July 18, 1861	50,002,000 00
Loan of 1862, five-twenty six per cent.	23,050,850 00
Texas indemnity	3,461,000 00
Oregon war debt	1,030,000 00
Texas debt	112,092 59
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 48
Treasury notes under acts prior to 1857	104,561 64
Treasury notes under acts subsequent	2,750,350 00
Treasury notes 7-30 per cent interest	139,993,000 00
Temporary deposits at four per cent.	38,460,000 00
Temporary deposits at five per cent.	41,777,823 10
U. States notes, receivable for customs	14,912,315 25
United States notes, legal tender	222,108,000 00
Postal currency less than one dollar	6,844,930 00
Certificates of indebtedness, six per ct.	130,221,341 65
Requisitions on the Treasury for soldiers' pay and other creditors, due but not paid	50,111,867 45
Total funded and unfunded debt to Jan. 2, 1863, according to the books in the Treasury Department	$752,[illegible] 81

The estimates of Mr. SPAULDING of the wants of the Treasury for the next eighteen months exceed those of the Secretary's late Annual Report by over $200,000,000. He places the extreme of the Public Debt, in round numbers, on the 30th June, 1864, in case the War goes on, at *two thousand millions*. To meet the enormous increase of about $1,250,000,000 in eighteen months, he urges the discretionary authority to the Secretary to employ $300,000,000 in United States Notes, and the remainder in 5.47 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, 6 ℔ cent. 20-year Stocks, &c. The Secretary's estimates for the same period are for $900,000,000, which, if correct, he would have a surplus or discretionary authority of at least $200,000,000 under the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means now under discussion.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. D. M. SEAMAN, Real Estate Auctioneer and Private Salesman, who, for ten years past, has been in the employ of Mr. A. H. MULLER, in the same line of business, to whom he has leave to refer.

A rumor obtained currency among the Stock speculators to-day that the annual Dividend on the Preference Stock of the Erie Railway would not be equal, on the net business of 1862, to the 7 ℔ cent. stipulated for in the contract between the Convertible Bondholders of the old corporation and the new company. This rumor must at least be premature, as the accounts of the Company for 1862 have not yet been made up nor the December earnings published, and no formal meeting of the Directors has been held on the subject. It is possible that some *juggle* may be attempted, if the position of the leading Directors in this stock is not such when the meeting takes place, as it was a few weeks ago; but as this would strongly smack of the jobbery which ruined the old corporation *and added millions to the cost of reorganizing the new*, we shall not believe the rumors until they are reduced to some official announcement—especially in the face of a gross traffic of $8,400,000 for the past year.

The Williamsburgh Gas Light Company has declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 19.

The Continental Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on the 16th inst.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,153,549 66; including for Customs, $122,000; payments, $1,950,496 13; balance, $10,111,869 91.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1863.

ALL UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS BEING now usable on any instrument according to the *amount* of their face and not the *kind* specified, (except proprietary,) we shall, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, fill all orders according to denomination and not kind.

Parties ordering will please act accordingly, and specify only the denominations wanted. For instance, so many stamps for so many cents and so many for so many dollars, &c., &c., except proprietary, which must be used as heretofore. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

Sales of Real Estate—Jan. 13.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.

House and lot, No. 3 Waverley-place; No. 68 Prince-st.; No. 195 Water-st., and No. 38 Beaver-st., all the right, title and interest of defendants in the above	$4,000
House and lot No. 213 Cherry-st., running through to Water-st.	4,300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, 17,111 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 450 bags Corn Meal, 4,494 bushels Corn, 99 bushels Barley, 11,792 bushels Oats, 2,376 bushels Malt, 6,937 pkgs. Provisions, and 713 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls. at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand at 40c.@41c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are less active, but quoted steady.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more demand at a shade firmer prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in request at buoyant prices. 400 bags were sold at 29c.@30c. ℔ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business, thus: "Sales of Rio since our last report reach 3,766 bags, including balance per *Uncle Joe*, 3,590 bags, at 29c. The Markwell's cargo, 4,207 bags, has been taken on speculation at 29c. The market closes quiet, but firm." We quote Java at 34c.@35c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Rio, 28c.@31¼c., and St. Domingo at 28c. ℔ lb. The stock amounts to 70,780 pkgs., including 1,760 bags and 16,677 mats Java, 41,842 bags Rio and Santos, 8,530 bags Maracaibo, 735 bags Ceylon, 626 bags St. Domingo, 250 bags Laguayra and 179 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Ingot is selling quite freely at 32½c.@33c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand and is held at 70c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry exists for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices are quoted up 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 28,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State at $6 65@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 25@$6 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 30	@$6 50
Extra State	6 65	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 10	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 05	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues in good request at rising prices; sales of 2,350 bbls., at $7@$7 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 65@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $6 70@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and the latter in puncheons, at $21 25 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in good request at rising prices.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been reported of 50 bales Bags at 24c. each, and 225 bales Bagging, mainly at 15c. ℔ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand and has again advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 171,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 65; Amber Western at $1 55@$1 57, the latter rate for a very choice lot, delivered; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 49@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 45@$1 48; Milwaukee Club, at $1 37@$1 45; Chicago Spring at $1 29@$1 37 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, at advancing rates. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels, at 82c.@84c. for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for Eastern do.; 70c.@79c. for unsound, 85c. for Yellow Western, and 86c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 75c.; Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 73c.@74c.; State at 73¼c.@74½c., and Jersey at 68c.@71c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 40@$1 57½ ℔ bushel. Sales 1,300 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 500 bushels changed hands at $1 60 ℔ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the interval, since the date of my last circular, the market for nearly all descriptions of Breadstuffs has been more or less excited, influenced by the unsettled condition of Sterling Exchange and Gold, and with their advance has sympathized to some extent. The export business to England is light, the majority of the late orders are at extremely low limits, and only at very moderate freights, and high rates of Exchange, can they be executed for either Flour or Grain. The trade in Flour has been more active, and the Shipping grades have improved in value to the extent of 40@50c. ℔ bbl. The medium and better class of brands (that are in request for the retailing wants of the City) are firmly held, but have not advanced materially. There is good inquiry for Wheat from shippers and millers, but the holders in most cases do not offer their stocks freely at present rates, preferring to await the future financial course of the Government. At yesterday's Produce Exchange the market was firm, with moderate sales. INDIAN CORN is also held higher, but is not active at the advance. RYE is in request. OATS sell freely for Government use, and have improved in value. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight aggregate, to Great Britain and Ireland, 37,040 bbls. Flour, 391,910 bushels Wheat, 143,127 bushels Corn; to France, 220 bbls. Flour, 20,544 bushels Wheat; to Portugal, 4,920 bbls. Flour, 6,936 bushels Wheat; to Brazil, 4,945 bbls. Flour; to Gibraltar, 1,886 bbls. Flour; to Mexico, 3,600 bbls. Flour, 20,946 bushels Oats, 1,050 bushels Corn; to Continental ports, 300 bbls. Flour, 3,400 bushels Corn, 4,744 bushels Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 9, '63	369,189	11,479,032	2,414,012
New-Orleans	Dec. 1, '62	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Jan. 1, '63	21,563	606,357	45,790
Baltimore	Jan. 1, '63	8,478	295,283	74,886
Boston	Jan. 1, '63	12,989	—	16,068
Other Ports	Dec. 26, '62	8,347	584,526	—
Total		411,563	12,959,178	2,550,756
To about same period, 1862		867,506	10,760,669	5,610,969
To about same period, 1861		1,058,673	11,928,139	2,509,981
To about same period, 1860		175,479	466,343	—

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
From N. Y., to Dec. 30, 1862	60,738	787,736	24,032
Other Ports, to latest dates	3,068	—	1,667

HAY—North River continues in brisk request, at 95c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand at steady prices, including new at 18c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been quite freely purchased, at prices ranging from 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., the market closing quite buoyantly.

IRON—Has been rather more sought after, but the moderate stocks immediately available, and the high claims of holders, check operations.

INDIGO—The inquiry has been fair, and prices have favored sellers.

LEAD—Pig has been in good request, and quoted up to $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales have been less extensive, to-day, having been only about 220 bbls. New-Orleans, at 32c.@34c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been very lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine, which is nominal, at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Business was restricted in all kinds except refined Petroleum, which was actively dealt in, at 40c.@42½c., in bond, and 43½c.@45c. free, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending Jan. 12.—*Sperm*—The market for Sperm Oil is quiet. Holders generally are firm at previous quotations. The sales embrace 200 bbls. of the *Roscius'* cargo, for export, at $1 65c. ℔ gallon. *Whale*—Is also quiet but firm. Sales for the week, 50 bbls., at 83c., for export, and to the trade, 200 bbls., at the same price.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 73,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 7,000 pieces, 56x60, 14c., cash; 27,000 do., 60x64, 14½c., cash; 8,000 do., 64x64, 14½c., cash, early in the week; 11,000 do., 64x64, 14¾c.; cash; 20,000 do., 64x64, 14¾c., cash, ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active and buoyant to-day; sales, 6,300 bbls. at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues active and buoyant at 7¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 2,800 boxes. Lard favors sellers; sales 4,300 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¼c., ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at previous prices; sales since our last 280 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $20@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand, at 9½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 750 bags East India at $7 37½@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; and 3,000 bush. Paddy on private terms.

SALT—Has been in fair request at uniform quotations.

SEEDS—The inquiry has been active for Clover at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb., and for Linseed at $3 60@$3 65 ℔ bush.; while it has been quite moderate for Rough Flax at $2 70@$3, and Timothy at $2 25@$2 50 ℔ bush.

SUGARS—A fair business has been transacted, to-day, sales having been made of 750 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11½c., with 1,865 boxes Havana, part at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—A livelier inquiry exists for Plates at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Very heavy sales of Cassia and Pepper have been effected, part at 41½c.@45c. for the former, and 23½c.@25c. for the latter, free, closing at our highest figures; but mainly in bond for export on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice: "The rapid rise in Gold and Exchange has given an impetus to prices, which has been partially counterbalanced by the steady decline in the European markets, and prime shipping lots have been very quick of sale at constantly hardening rates. The receipts from the interior have been moderate of prime. Grease and Soap Tallow have been in fair request and prices have advanced, sympathizing with prime. To-day the market is firm at 11c. for prime shipping lots, and prices tend upward at the close. Prices this date 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9½c. ℔ lb."

TEAS—Have been in fair request at steady prices.

TIN—Has been less sought after, including Banca, at 43½c.@44c., and Sheets at 40½c.@41c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate demand at advancing rates.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,600 bbls., in lots, at 41c.@42¼c., closing at 42c.@42½c.

FREIGHTS.—The market was moderately active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 7½d. ℔ bushel; 160 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℔ tce.; 600 boxes Bacon, and 450 tcs. Lard at 30s.@32s. 6d., and 300 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 37,500 bushels Wheat at 7½@8½d. ℔ bushel; and 300 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 150 bbls Pork at 3s. 4d. ℔ bbl. For Cork and a market, a British vessel, with Wheat, at 11d. ℔ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, a Br. brig, with Grain, at 10d½. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp, 150 tcs. Lard, 200 boxes Bacon, and 25 hhds. Tallow on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York
Edinburg	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York
Hammonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Jura	Jan. 17	Portland	Liverpool
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans	Steamer Marion	Jan. 17
For Newbern	Steamer Mary Sanford	Jan. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 9:00 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO G. D. H.—YOU COULD NOT REMAIN ABsent, did you know your mother's distress. Return home at once, if you have any regard for her comfort and health. Come back to your situation, as if nothing had occurred. W. W.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

ALL OUR STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALL OUR STOCK OF RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

$8 00 Beaver Cloaks for $4 50.
$8 00 Beaver Cloaks for $6 00.
$10 00 Beaver Cloaks for $8 00.
$12 00 French Beaver Cloaks for $9 50.
$14 00 French Beaver Super-trimmings, $11.

DRESS GOODS.

25c. Valencias for 12½c. per yard.
25c. Paris Velours for 18c. per yard.
50c. Poplins for 30c. per yard.

ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.

ALSO, 1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $1 50 TO $2 50.

ALSO, BLACK SILKS AT 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. and 9s. A YARD.

ALSO, MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, CRAPES, H'D'K'FS, &c., &c.

ALSO, FOR BALLS AND EVENING DRESS GOODS, A LARGE STOCK OF TARLETANS, SWISS MUSLINS, TULLES, &c., &c.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 2/4 Bowery.

Our store will close at 7 o'clock every evening, on and after Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

R. H. MACY, REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., WHITE GOODS, TARLETANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE, Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs. Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Bureau Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. ... Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE ... KAYE.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE standing in society wishes to become acquainted with a young lady of culture, with a view to matrimony; she must possess an amiable disposition, and be one calculated to render a home desirable and happy. All communications will be treated respectfully and confidentially. Address M. E., Box No. 184 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BURLAST'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

CLINTON HALL—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

DODWORTH'S HALL—READINGS FROM SHERIDAN KNOWLES, BY MRS. EMMA ROBERTSON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our telegraphic correspondent at Nashville sends us information of an extremely important character. The rebel Generals CHEATHAM and MCCOWN are said to be at Shelbyville with their divisions, and expecting to be reinforced by LONGSTREET and his corps from the Richmond army, numbering thirty thousand men. It will be remembered that we have had several reports from Fredericksburgh that the rebel army, or a portion of it, was apparently leaving the line of the Rappahannock and going in the direction of Richmond, and it is possible that this transfer of LONGSTREET'S Corps to strengthen BRAGG'S Army has been made, as the line of railroad communication through North and South Carolina and Alabama is still open. It would appear, in this case, that another desperate effort to defeat the National army under Gen. ROSECRANS is to be made, even at the risk of weakening the rebel army under LEE, which disputes Gen. BURNSIDE'S way to Richmond. Our correspondent states, also, that four thousand rebels, with two full batteries of artillery, under FORREST, WHEELER and STARNES, have marched toward Charlotte, forty miles west of Nashville, with the view of destroying the transports in the Cumberland River with supplies for Gen. ROSECRANS' army. Eight regiments of our troops—four cavalry and four infantry—have, however, been sent in pursuit. One of our transports, loaded with Commissary and Quartermasters' stores, has already been captured and destroyed. It is reported, also, that the guerrilla MORGAN is again in Kentucky, meditating damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. With the Cumberland properly patroled by gunboats, however, Gen. ROSECRANS cannot suffer for supplies.

We learn from Newbern that troops are now pouring into Gen. FOSTER'S Department at a very rapid rate, and that important movements are pending. This verifies the reports which have lately reached us from the rebels.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 12, states that the rebels suffered greatly in consequence of the destruction of the bridges about Goldsboro by Gen. FOSTER, and that the repairs were effected by a large force of negroes working under the protection of Gen. EVANS. Gen. FRENCH'S Division, formerly at Petersburgh, has moved to Raleigh. A portion of LEE'S army has been withdrawn from the Rappahannock to Richmond, and is said to be ready to march to different points in North Carolina for its defence. Gen. FOSTER has been very heavily reinforced during the past two weeks, and is moving to the interior again. He is determined to keep the railroad communication between Richmond and the Gulf States severed. The large fleet now in rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, it is generally conceded, is designed to cooperate with an expedition for the capture of Wilmington, the terminus of three important railroads. It is rumored at Newbern that an attack is to be made on Charleston soon. Gen. NAGLEE'S entire Division, with many other troops, have arrived safely at Newbern, and are ready for action. Reinforcements are constantly landing at Newbern and Beaufort.

On learning of the loss of artillery in Gen. ROSECRANS' army during the late battle, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, immediately dispatched two batteries of three-inch guns, flying artillery, to Gen. ROSECRANS, to be used in pursuit of BRAGG. They arrived at Nashville on Monday night.

Secretary CHASE has informed the House, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that the soldiers have not been paid because he is not authorized to raise the proposed loan by practicable means under existing laws; and that the 5.20 bonds have not been sold, because they could not be sold under the restrictions imposed by Congress. The arrears of army pay now amounts to treble the sum he can raise under existing laws. He gives the Government receipts from all sources, including customs, since the 1st of July, as $325,000,000, which to the different departments of the army alone in that time has been paid the sum of $243,761,771 99.

Gen. BUTLER visited Boston yesterday, made a speech in Faneuil Hall, and returned to Lowell last night in a special train. His reception by the Bostonians was very enthusiastic.

The New-Jersey Legislature met and organized yesterday, and the Governor's Message will be delivered to-day. A series of peace resolutions were offered in the Senate, similar to those recently introduced by Mr. BROOKS, in a Democratic meeting in this City. They propose an armistice of six months, at once, whether the rebels want it or not, of course, and a National Convention to arrange all difficulties. The resolutions were made the special order for the 22d inst.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from the chiefs of the Wyandotte Indians, asking for reimbursement for losses inflicted upon them by the rebels, was presented. The petition of WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, for mediation by Switzerland, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced his bill for the consolidation of regiments in the field. The President was called upon for the correspondence between the State Department and the British Government relative to the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, intended for the use of the rebels. The President was also called upon for the correspondence with the Mexican Minister at Washington, relative to the exportation of contraband articles for the use of the French army in Mexico. The death of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, was then announced, and, after the customary proceedings, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Special Committee on the proposed new post and military road between New-York and Washington was announced by the Speaker. The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the announcement of the death of Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, when the House adjourned, after the deceased had been eulogized by a number of gentlemen.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to divide Steuben County into three counties; also, of a bill to prevent the use of public moneys, by public officers, and by a bill to amend the criminal laws by providing that criminals can earn a commutation of their sentence, and that a certain amount shall be paid them on their discharge.

In the Assembly, the sixty-sixth ballot was reached without the election of a Speaker, when an adjournment was carried.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* arrived at Portland yesterday, and some additional news is telegraphed, including a summary of the intelligence put on board the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and which has not yet arrived. Late advices from Japan show that that country is in a state of revolution, and that important reforms are being inaugurated which will be of much advantage to foreigners. The steamer *Sumter*, formerly the rebel pirate, had been sold at auction at Gibraltar for $19,500, and is to be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade. The English papers indulged in extended comments on the Fredericksburgh disaster. The French Financial Minister had made a statement showing that the Government deficit for the year was 35,000,000 francs—the Mexican expenses being stated at 33,000,000 francs. O'DONNELL had made a speech on Mexican affairs in the Spanish Senate, which had created considerable excitement. He characterized the claims of France as excessive, and said the real cause of rupture between France and Spain was ALMONTE, who deceived France. A plot for a rising in Poland in January had been discovered.

Last evening Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, delivered an address at the Democratic Union Association, No. 932 Broadway, on "Puritanism in Politics." The whole was a violent attack upon the people and policy of New-England.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday increased the salary of the District-Attorney of the County from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum, and of his two assistants from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum, besides allowing him an extra clerk, at a salary of $1,300. The last quarterly report of Comptroller HAWS was submitted, showing the appropriations of the quarter to have been $5,089,358 92, and the expenditures $4,938,267 32.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Caroline* was sold at Philadelphia on Monday. The cargo was of an assorted character, consisting of drugs, gunpowder, muskets, dry goods, calf-skins, stationery, &c. There was a very large attendance, and the bidding was quite animated. Among the articles sold were the following: 600 dozen spool cotton, 200 yards, at $3 90; 4 cases French calfskins, $6 10 to $6 90; 44 cases muskets, each 20, $1 50 to $2 50 each; 8,000 cigars, 75c. per 1,000; 300 dozen quinine, $2 50; 11 cavalry officers' swords, $40 each; 1,503 reams straw paper, $27 per ream. One case, containing 11 boxes shot, 1,300 pounds; 8 boxes canister powder, 4 pounds; and 2,000 percussion caps, $39.

From the large number of carpenters engaged in preparing timber for the new iron-clad frigate at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, it is expected that the frame will be raised within the next two weeks. A large quantity of fine timber is being received in the yard now, but all of it is green and has to be used in that state. The double-bowed steamer *Tacony* will be launched in a couple of weeks. A large number of 15-inch shells have been received in the yard within the past week or two.

A letter written on board the *Nahant* (iron-clad,) after her arrival at this port from Boston, states that she is too heavy for a sea boat, but that no inconvenience was experienced during her voyage, because no rough weather was encountered.

The Baltimore *Sun* says it is understood that Gen. SCHENCK has requested the Secretary of War to transfer Gen. DURYEA to that Department, and that the request has been granted. Gen. DURYEA will have command of all the troops stationed in Baltimore, always being under orders of Gen. SCHENCK.

The McKinstry Court-Martial adjourned on Friday. The defendant made a rejoinder to the Judge-Advocate's summing up of the preceding day, after which the Court was closed for deliberation and decision in the matter, the evidence, pleas and papers being all in on both sides. The long protracted trial is therefore at an end.

Several of the gamblers who were taken before an Ohio Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, were taken to Cincinnati, on Thursday, by a military guard, President LINCOLN telegraphing to pay no attention to the writ of *habeas corpus*. They next day paid over the amount of money won by them from COOK. The probabilities are now that the Government will get back all the $230,000.

The One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Regiment mutinied at Holly Springs a few days ago, and the officer commanding the brigade was compelled to deprive the officers and men of their *swords and guns, and place them under arrest.*

The Stock Market was again largely speculative yesterday, with a more feverish confidence late in the day. Gold Coin 143⅞; Exchange 158 per cent.

An active demand prevailed, yesterday, for Flour and Wheat, at advanced prices. Corn was rather dearer, but less freely dealt in. Groceries exhibited less animation. Provisions were in lively request, and Mess Pork was higher. Cotton, Hay, Lead, Spelter, Ingot Copper, Tallow, Clover Seed, Linseed, Chemicals, Petroleum, Wool and Whisky were more sought after, at firmer rates. Spices were unusually active. The Freight engagements were fair. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The live stock trade has been brisk during the past week. Receipts of all kinds, with the single exception of calves, are larger than for the previous week, but prices have generally advanced. The short supply of the last week left a good demand, and all kinds have been well sold out. Beeves numbered 4,653, all of which found a ready market, at slightly improved rates, though the sales closed with less animation than they commenced. Some good droves of fat Kentucky and Illinois cattle averaged 9c. ℔ ℔., net weight. A few extra fat steers brought 10c.@10½c., but most of the sales were at 7½c.@8½c. The stock was of a better quality than for some time past, a large proportion being good enough for retail beef....Sheep and lambs are in moderate supply, though much plentier than one week ago. A decline of 25c. ℔ head is quoted, good lots averaging 100 ℔s., live weight, bringing 6½c. ℔ ℔.... Live hogs are selling as fast as they reach the City, at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ ℔. Heavy, fat, corn-fed hogs, are worth 4⅞c.@5⅛c. ℔ ℔. live weight; light hogs, 4½c., and still-fed, 3⅞c.@4c.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA. —The very excited contest for the Pennsylvania Senatorship, closed yesterday at Harrisburgh, as the contest at Springfield (Ill.) had closed the day previous, by the election of a Democratic Senator *vice* the sitting Republican member. Mr. BUCKALEW, the new Pennsylvania Senator, succeeds to the seat of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, and his opponent in the contest was Hon. SIMON CAMERON. The Democracy claimed a majority of one in the Legislature on joint ballot, but their candidate was finally elected by a majority of two, Mr. LAMBERTON, a Republican member, [illegible] his vote to an [illegible]. There has been considerable fear, and probably some danger, of a mob interference at this election. Thousands of roughs had assembled at Harrisburgh from all parts of the State. The train from Philadelphia, on the day preceding the election, brought in nearly two thousand members of the different Democratic clubs in that city; and so high was the excitement, that the House, with but one dissenting voice, passed a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ a sufficient force to preserve order in the hall during the balloting. The Democrats asserted that this popular demonstration was for the purpose of preventing any of their weak-kneed representatives voting for Mr. CAMERON.

The favorite Senatorial candidate of the extremists or semi-secessionists was FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee during the late canvas in that State, who distinguished himself in his famous letter to Secretary SEWARD, to which the latter gentleman replied in such unequivocally patriotic terms. He was discreetly set aside for Mr. BUCKALEW. The member elect is a more moderate man, though during BUCHANAN'S administration he made himself notable as a Lecomptonist in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

The Finances of the Country—The Bills Before Congress.

We publish this morning Mr. SPAULDING'S speech on the public finances—the necessities of the Treasury, and the best mode of meeting them. No more important topic can engage public attention. The Government and the country are in a condition of extreme financial peril. An immense amount of money is wanted at once; and Congress must decide promptly how it shall be raised. It is of the utmost importance, also, that the decision should be wise as well as prompt.

There are only three ways in which the wants of the country, in this respect, can be supplied. Money, for the payment of the armies, the purchase of supplies, and the support of the Government in all departments, must be raised in one of these ways:

1. By *loan*—selling the bonds of the United States for what they will bring in the market:—

2. By *issuing paper*, which is simply the promise of the Government to pay at some future time:—or,

3. By creating *Banks* and authorizing them to issue notes on the basis of Government bonds as security for their redemption.

These three propositions are before Congress and the country. The Secretary of the Treasury prefers the last;—Mr. SPAULDING and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House prefer the second. No one advocates the first, simply, because in the present condition of affairs it is impracticable. If bonds are to be sold, they must be paid for in currency of some kind. They cannot be paid for in specie, nor is there Government currency enough accessible in the country to pay for what is needed. Payment must be made in the notes of State banks, which rest on no adequate security, and which could not possibly be made the medium of Government transactions. The choice is really between the issue *of legal tender notes* and the *national banking* scheme of Secretary CHASE.

One point should be understood at the outset in this matter: no scheme can possibly be adopted or devised which shall be *free* from very serious objections. We are restricted to a choice of evils. Raising money on credit in any way is always open to very grave objections. Congress and the public should, therefore, dismiss from their minds all thought of devising any financial scheme against which a very strong argument cannot be made. All that can be done is to select that scheme which promises the greatest advantages in exchange for the fewest and the smallest injuries. It is perfectly natural that the advocates of any one project should conceal its bad features and exaggerate those of its rivals. Mr. SPAULDING sets forth, at length and with force, the objections to the Bank project of Mr. CHASE, but does not dwell upon the reasons which recommend it; *nor does he bring into any considerable prominence* the undoubted evils of relying solely on the issue of legal-tender notes.

We do not propose at present to enter upon any comparison of their merits. We desire simply to protest against the spirit in which the discussion is sometimes conducted, and to warn all concerned of the absolute necessity of waiving all personal feeling, all individual interests, all local pretentions, and all State pride and ambition, and of canvassing this subject with sole reference to the general good. Secretary CHASE has proposed his plan, not because it is faultless or free from objection, but because he deems it essential to the salvation of the country. He regards the further issue of Treasury notes to an extent sufficient to meet the emergency, as certain to involve a depreciation absolutely ruinous to our credit, to render impossible the collection of customs in gold and silver, and to plunge the Government into a bottomless abyss of expenditure, the only alternative to which is repudiation. He looks upon such a Bank as he proposes as furnishing a means of funding the Government debt, as supplying a currency of equal credit and value throughout the country, as providing money to meet the wants of the Government, and though last, not least, *as creating a bond of attachment to the central Government among the loyal States*, which may become absolutely essential to their continued union. His plan is national in its scope and in its spirit. It aims not only to aid the Government in crushing the rebellion, but to foster the *spirit* of union among the people. It is entitled, certainly, to the most candid and charitable consideration of every loyal man, and unless there are insuperable objections to it on national grounds, it ought to be adopted.

But how has it been met? The Democratic Party assail it with bitter vehemence, partly on account of their sympathy with secession, and partly on account of their [illegible] to the Administration. A very large and powerful class oppose it because they have special interests to be affected by the inflation of the currency. And then the banking interests of the several States oppose it, because they fear they will lose something by its adoption. All these motives are natural, and within proper limits, may safely be indulged. But when they combine to override the interest of the whole country, and make the public credit and the salvation of the Union utterly subordinate to their personal or local aims, they furnish a sad and very discouraging proof of the lamentable lack of that public spirit which alone can rescue the country from the perils that surround it.

The Annual Report of our State Bank Superintendent, Mr. VAN DYCK, furnishes a very striking illustration of the temper to which we have referred. It breathes the very spirit of ultra State rights and secession. The idea which pervades it throughout is that the Banking Interest of New-York must be protected, whatever becomes of the General Government or of the Union. Everything that has been done by the Treasury Department and by Congress to meet the extraordinary financial demands of the crisis, is treated with a flippant ridicule, as unbecoming as it is unjust. Not a particle of sympathy with the General Government is evinced,—not the slightest disposition shown to aid its struggle for existence,—not a hint given as to the absolute necessity, at whatever sacrifice, of carrying the nation through this gigantic contest. On the contrary, the *right* of the State to exclude national corporations from its jurisdiction, is urged quite as strongly as Gov. SEYMOUR urges that the State should refuse to the General Government permission to make arrests within its borders. And the Superintendent closes with this very distinct and peremptory threat, which would have been much better suited to the latitude of South Carolina, or to the longitude of Gov. SEYMOUR'S message, than to the document in which it appears:

"*Whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises, I have full faith that the Legislature of New-York will protect the honor, and the interests of a common constituency, with dignity and firmness.* Under the existing laws no association or person can issue, within this State, notes to circulate as money, without depositing the required securities in this Department. Without legislative instruction to the contrary, it will be my duty, during my continuance in office, *to enforce that provision against all associations or individuals claiming authority from any other source.* If occasion require, I shall not hesitate to bring the question to the test of judicial decision, that we may learn authoritatively what powers over local institutions are still left to the States."

It is possible that Secretary CHASE'S plan may not be the best that can be devised. But we are quite certain that such a spirit as that to which we have referred, if permitted to control public sentiment and public action, will paralyze every effort of the Government to preserve its own existence, and to prevent the whole civil structure of the country from falling into utter and hopeless anarchy.

The Enlargement of the Erie Canal a National Necessity.

The commerce of the United States is a creation rather than a growth. It could not have had existence but for the provision made for it by the construction of artificial highways. The extent of such highways consequently exactly measure its volume, although the ratio of its increase is much greater than that of our public works. The railroads of New-York transport say 2,000 tons of merchandise to each mile of road; those of Massachusetts a still larger quantity. The tonnage of all the railroads in the country, or rather of those of the loyal States, is fully 1,250 tons to the mile. The aggregate mileage being 23,000 miles, the total tonnage will be 27,600, exempting, of course, such articles as coal. The value of merchandise at $100 the ton is fully $2,760,000.

But the condition of the existence of this vast commerce is of course our great water-lines. The relative cost of transporting merchandise on ordinary roads, railways and the ocean, is represented by the figures 100, 10 and 1. It costs $20 a ton for one hundred miles on an ordinary road; $2 on a railroad, and 20 cents on the ocean, for the same distance. *The cost on the great Lakes exceeds* that on the ocean, and in the Erie Canal that on the Lakes; but there is no doubt that on the average, freight can be brought from Chicago to New-York, for example, for less than one-half of what it can be transported between the same points by railroad. As a rule, consequently, the Lakes and Canal have a monopoly of the carriage of breadstuffs from the distant interior to tide-water. Indian corn is never brought to market on railroads; nor is wheat all the way from the districts of its production. These products are first collected by railroads, on the shores of the Lakes, and transported thence by water to New-York, or to the eastern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from which point the limited distance to be traversed allows the railroads to come into competition with the canal, but then only for the highest-priced and easily-handled kinds of freight.

The capacity of the great water lines, particularly that of the Erie Canal, consequently measures the volume of the internal commerce of the country. The one is the gauge of the other. It is the cheapness of transportation over the canal that gives a commercial value to the products of the interior. If it were closed the amount of its present business would measure, necessarily, the reduction in the volume of our commerce, both domestic and foreign. The railroads forming similar connections are already overburdened with their present traffic. If the amount offering were increased, charges would necessarily increase in the same ratio, until a point was reached which would preclude altogether the forwarding to market of the more bulky and low-priced products of the interior. Upon the canal, the cost of transportation between Buffalo and Albany does not exceed one cent per ton per mile; on a railroad it is fully two cents; and for the average of merchandise transported, three cents. The cost of transportation on the canal is only one-third that on the railroad running parallel with it. But this is not all. A vast saving is effected on the lakes and canal over railways, in the manner in which freight is received and discharged. The boat is loaded in a few hours from the warehouses, and serves itself as a warehouse for its cargo, till this is discharged by machinery, for which, as in loading, a few hours only are required. Were it necessary to put on docks or in storehouses all the freight moved, the cost of transportation would be so vastly increased as to reduce the quantity to probably one-quarter the present amount.

The Canal and railroads are consequently complements of a vast system. Each is indispensable to the other. The railroads collect the products of our wide domain upon the shores of the great Lakes, whence they are borne by water to the consumer. For this system to work with entire harmony, the capacity of the canal should always exceed that of the works that purvey for it. But this capacity, in the experience of the past two years, has been so crowded as to produce the very state of things that we have described—in which cost of transportation is greater than the value of many articles after reaching tide-water. This is not a singular but a necessary result. The work of enlargement was only vigorously commenced in 1847. Its completion trebled the capacity of the canal. But within that period the commerce of the West has been created. In 1847 hardly a mile of railway existed in the Northwestern States. Now, there are nearly 12,000 miles, whose aggregate tonnage exceeds 12,000,000 tons—a tonnage exceeding three and one-half times the enlarged capacity of the canal. But the merchandise coming from the West in addition to that created by railroad, is ten-fold greater than it was in 1847. In other words, the productions of the interior, seeking market through this outlet, have increased in vastly greater ratio than all the provisions made for their transportation over it. With this enlargement, consequently, which has rendered the canal the grandest work of the kind in the world, we find ourselves in just the same predicament we were in when it was proposed; or, rather, in a still more embarrassing one, as the quantity of freight now offering in excess of its capacity is vastly greater than it was in 1847, while the means of increased production in the interior are five-fold greater than they were at the period named.

A new enlargement is thus imperatively called for at the very instant of the completion of the old. If we would increase our commerce, we must enlarge the means through which we receive it. The methods of creation for the future must be precisely those of the past. We can go on creating to almost any conceivable extent. We can estimate the value of such creations by that which has been already achieved. It is simply a question in the exact sciences. But we have this in our favor—that as we had to expend $50,000,000 to create what we already possess, we have now only to expend one-sixteenth this amount to add three-fold to the previous result.

The enlargement of the works will cost, say $3,500,000. It will treble the capacity of the work, and with it every benefit that has already flown from it. With such a proposition before the country—for the advantages conferred by this work are independent of all political lines—we do not think it will long hesitate to act, when the outlay is so trifling, and the gain so vast.

GEN. WOOL'S NEW DEPARTMENT—DESERTERS TO BE SECURED.—By General Order from the War Department, dated Jan. 3, the Military Department of the East was created, consisting of the New-England States and the State of New-York. The Headquarters are in this City. Gen. WOOL has been assigned to the command of this Department. He has arrived and entered upon his duties, as will be seen from a series of orders published in another column of the TIMES of to-day.

From an examination of these orders it will be found that the Government has determined to adopt the most thorough and energetic means for recovering and consolidating its military strength by remanding all officers and soldiers, absent with or without leave, back to the army for duty. Every officer in the New-England States and New-York, absent on leave, is ordered to report to Gen. WOOL, at once, by what authority he is absent from the army, and for how long a period. Every volunteer or enlisted man is ordered to report to the nearest commissioned officer the reason and authority of his absence.

This first order will be effectual for all officers and soldiers who are honestly absent from their posts. But a second order bears upon a class who are inflicting wrong and disgrace upon the nation, and a cruelty upon their faithful comrades in the field—the "deserters," who, in large numbers, as Gen. WOOL asserts, and as the country knows, are scattered throughout New-York and the New-England States. Gen. WOOL calls upon all officers and exhorts all good citizens to aid in returning "deserters" to their commands, by making known to these Headquarters the whereabouts of such deserters. These cowardly skulkers from camp and the field combine the character of swindler with deserter. They have obtained liberal bounties, been furnished with good clothes and arms—they have sworn to perform their military duty; and yet they have basely betrayed their country by deserting. They have left their more honest comrades to do double duty, and suffer double risks in the field, while they have sneaked away to squander the money and the property they have literally robbed from the Government. Gen. WOOL promises a most thorough scouring of the entire Department for the thousands of laggards and deserters scattered through it, and he warns citizens of the danger of secreting or conniving at the hiding or escaping of men guilty of a crime whose penalty is "death."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Prospects of the Government.

The Rumors of Changes in the War Department.

General Hunter and the Department of the South.

The Case of the Louisiana Congressmen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

ENLARGING THE CANALS—THE FINANCES.

The bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal locks gave way in the House to-day to the Finance bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. After an elaborate speech from Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in favor of the bill, an effort was made by Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee, to put it on its passage. The House, however, followed the example of the Senate, and wasted the balance of the day by adjourning as an evidence of respect for the memory of the late Senator PEARCE, of Maryland.

It is evident that the financial dangers of the country are exciting much reflection and caution, and there is being developed a strong aversion to the expansive policy of Treasury-note issues to the extent deemed necessary to cover the present and prospective disbursements of the Government. Some of the best informed members of the House are entirely unable to determine whether the bill of the Committee will pass, while the prompt adoption by the Senate of Secretary CHASE'S bill for temporary aid, and the known views of its Finance Committee, have excited the belief that that body will sustain the Secretary in his views, as opposed to those of the House Committee. Should the Senate bill pass the House at once, its provisions will satisfy the most urgent demands on the Treasury, and give time for more careful discussion of the various measures proposed. Committee of Ways and Means, however, to-day had the Senate bill informally under consideration, and decided it to have originated in violation of the Constitution.

It is understood that Mr. STEVENS intends to-morrow to make a strong effort to pass the bill of the Ways and Means Committee, with what success will be seen.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The facts in regard to the rumored changes in the War Department seem to be these: Secretary STANTON, soon after his appointment, asked for two additional assistants, to serve for one year, within which time he expected to be able to put down the rebellion. The names of Messrs. WATSON and TUCKER were accordingly sent in, and these gentlemen were appointed. Their term of office will expire about the 20th inst., and it is understood that Mr. WATSON is not a candidate for reappointment. There is strong reason for believing that CHARLES A. DANA, late of the New-York Tribune, will be nominated to the position.

COL. MONTGOMERY GOING TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

Accompanying Gen. HUNTER, who who goes out to South Carolina at once, is Col. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas renown, having a commission from the War Department for raising a brigade of soldiers in that State. It is understood that the veteran HUNTER goes this time untrammeled by restrictions regarding color or race.

CONSOLIDATION.

Senator WILSON'S measure of consolidating the old regiments of the army is meeting with unexpected approval. There is no doubt that the plan, if carried out properly, would greatly promote the efficiency and diminish the expense of our military force in the field.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

Speaker GROW to-day appointed Messrs. FENTON, of New-York, WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, KELLOGG, of Illinois, SARGENT, of California, and ENGLISH, of Connecticut, the Special Committee on the proposed military and post route between New-York and Washington. The majority of the Committee is, of course, favorable to the proposition, and a report will shortly be made.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN.

The House Committee on Elections met this morning to consider the cases of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, claiming seats for Districts in Louisiana, under the recent election in New-Orleans. The claimants appeared in person, and impressed the Committee very favorably by answering that they had no arguments to present in the matter, but simply submitted the facts, and would cordially acquiesce in their decision. The Committee hold that there is but one question to be decided, and that is whether a Military Governor has the lawful right to order elections for Delegates to Congress in military districts. The decision in this matter will establish a precedent for all other similar cases, and the Committee have asked the Delegates to appear before them to-morrow to argue this point.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. POPE was called by Gen. MCDOWELL, and his direct examination gone through with by that officer.

Gen. POPE stated, in answer to a question by Gen. MCDOWELL, that the way Gen. BANKS came to sustain alone the engagement at Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, was, that he had continually reported to Gen. POPE, at Culpepper, during the day, up to 5 o'clock, that he did not apprehend an attack in force. Besides, Gen. POPE was led to believe, by a recent consolidated report of Gen. BANKS, that his command was something over 13,000 strong, infantry and artillery. On the evening of the 9th of August, Gen. POPE said, the artillery firing in the direction of the position of Gen. BANKS became so rapid and continuous, that he feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. He consequently ordered forward RICKETT'S Division of MCDOWELL'S Corps, accompanying it himself, and ordered Gen. SIGEL, who was at Culpepper Court-house with his corps, to follow as soon as possible to the field. He stated that Gen. MCDOWELL was in no wise responsible for anything connected with these movements, but in all respects carried out his (POPE'S) instructions faithfully and zealously. Gen. MCDOWELL, he said, was under his immediate observation, near the conclusion of the battle of Cedar Mountain, at the time he put his troops into action on the right of BANKS, and his conduct was gallant and efficient throughout. Gen. POPE stated that the reason Gen. MCDOWELL'S Corps was not ordered to the support of Gen. SIGEL, at Waterloo Bridge, on the 26th of August, as had been stated to SIGEL would be the case if necessary, was because it was ascertained by a strong reconnoissance by Gen. BUFORD'S Cavalry, on the

that, that there was no enemy on the north side of the Rappahannock, and that the whole force of the enemy had been pushed forward Waterloo Bridge, and that communication among the officers of the first division was unusually free, the object of a movement in force on the Rappahannock, at that time being to beg a single force of the enemy that was reported and been cut off on the north side of the Rappahannock by a sudden rise in the river.

At the conclusion of his direct examination, Gen. Porter said: "Having by the order of the President been placed in command of an army, the commanders of the corps of which were my seniors in rank, my position was embarrassing and likely to lead to unkind feelings between myself and the commanders of the army corps. I am gratified to be able to have hear testimony to the zeal, the energy, the ability, and the cordial sympathy of Gen. McDowell, from the first to the last day of the campaign in Virginia. In my judgment he has merited, and should receive, the gratitude of his country, and the applause of his countrymen."

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the examination of Gen. Porter will be resumed by the Court.

NEW YORK TIMES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The Commissioners under the act for the Abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia, having concluded their labors, will make their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. The number of applicants for the benefit of the act, was about one thousand, for nearly three thousand slaves, who were duly examined and valued by a slave-dealer of Baltimore. The law appropriates $1,000,000, but only $900,000 of this sum will be paid, the authorized average for each slave being $300. Some of these were judged to be worth nothing, such as infants, the aged and invalids, so the amounts withheld for them have been added to those estimated of higher value than $300.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

A number of prominent gentlemen have been discussing the propriety of urging the authorization of letters-of-marque and reprisal, in view of the belief that arrangements have been made, especially in British quarters, to run the blockade and to prey upon United States commerce. They express the opinion that some action of this kind is absolutely necessary to prevent the destruction of our marine interests from those sources.

See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.

PURITANISM IN POLITICS.

Address of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio.

At the Headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, No. 222 Broadway, Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, delivered an address on "Puritanism in Politics." Mr. Lyle P. Cessans introduced the speaker, who said:

That we were surrounded by the Constitution as by a mound; that a reptile had been boring that mound, and the deluging ocean of war had swept in to destroy. Puritanism is that reptile. It must be crushed, and the mound rebuilt. But it will not be done by the present Administration. We must patiently wait and work for two years and for a better policy. Meanwhile, new schemes of division may distract us. Strife may come between the people of the North, because the reptile brood still flourishes. It is not confined to New-England. I fear new alliances among the States and fresh conflict among the people. I speak as a Western man, ever opposing all schemes of division—still opposing them; but I speak to warn. The erection of the Mississippi States into a Republic, standing on its resources—brought by South and East, choosing for itself its own cheapest, best outlets to the ocean and market of the world, is no dream. Gov. Seymour means much and well, when he says the Western and Central States desire to stand in the Union, protected by all the monuments of the Constitution. They will in time restore that Union—let New-England do as she pleases. They do not intend to desert the ship; but they do not intend to be controlled by the Constitution-breaking, negro-loving Pharisaism of New-England. Unless that section reform itself speedily, new alliances may unhappily be made without her. The West is aware that New-England is getting the benefit, and itself the burdens of the war. Fortunes are made in New-England, wages are high and contracts plenty, while the West is charged with extortionate rates in transportation and in the price of their purchases. They are robbed by tariff on what they buy, robbed on what they sell. Mr. Bancroft boasts that the Yankee has an intelligence which turns to gold all it touches. Do you wonder that public meetings West are receiving no longer to be tributary to New-England cupidity, and that men cry out so wildly, "New-England Sanctimony and peculation have made disunion, New-England stands in the way of reunion. Perish New-England, to let the Union live!" There is a legend of St. Lawrence lying on a red-hot gridiron, and begging that, as he was sufficiently done on one side, to be turned over on the other. I fear the West will never be canonized, if it requires such double sacrifices.

Puritanism.—This is bred in the bone. It is the same now as it was hundreds of years ago. Like begets like. Generation succeeds generation, with the same stamp of Puritan character, taking success for justice, egotism for greatness, cunning for wisdom, cupidity for enterprise, condition for liberty and cant for piety. Puritanism would reform men's morals by statute and make Paradise by politics. I do not impeach a whole people for the errors of a part. In Colonial times, an Endicott was relieved by a Winthrop; as in later times, Wasmuss stands like a granite rock repelling the wave of Puritanism. I would not confound the Parkers and Phillipses and the lesser spawn of transcendentalism with the Ghosts and Guttlesses who have cultivated the graces of civil order. I speak of that rolling element in New-England called Puritanism, which in Lincolnshire, in Holland, at Plymouth, or at Boston, ever presents the same selfish, pharisaical, egotistic and intolerant type of character. We find it in our politics to-day, as the Tudors found it hundred years ago, ever meddling, and only willing to concede when it can't help itself. Even in the time of Elizabeth, it compromised with its persecutors to save the Presbyterian, but provided a punishment for the Separatists. You cannot read the varnished account the Puritans give of themselves. It is false. If they write the history of this war the truth will never appear. Their keynote is that Slavery is its cause, and must be extirpated. The truth is that Slavery was meddled with, and returned in violence what was given in wrath and malice. But it does not thence follow that slavery was the cause of the violence. The doctrine of the French Socialist that property is robbery, and therefore should be abolished, is a simple of the same fallacy. Abolition is, in the moral sense, the cause of the war. It is the offspring of Puritanism.

It might seem anomalous that New England which prided itself upon its local self-government, should meddle with the distant concerns of other people. But such is the contradiction of this Puritan character, that whenever it enjoyed a a blessing, it did not want it to be extended. They would always propagate their creeds offensively. King James said of them, That they were pests in church and commonwealth. When the *Mayflower* and *Speedwell* were on the sea, with the Pilgrim wheat thrice sifted from the three kingdoms—their historian says it wanted sifting once or twice more—one of their leaders said "their voyage was as full of crosses as themselves of crookedness." In Holland, as soon as they learned the language, they began to wrangle. No wonder the Dutch bribed the Captain of the *Mayflower* not to land them near the Hudson, but further north. It is not too late for New-York yet to give thanks for that piece from heaven.

The law officer of the War office now, Mr. Waring, upholds the right of the Government to interfere in Slavery, Mormonism, or *any other institution, condition or social status.* Under this doctrine, proclamations are justified. Rather than yield this moral censorship, New-England welcomed war. It is not the first time she has convulsed the Republic by her dogmas. She did it in 1765. The moral balance between Church and State was thus destroyed. Every Sabbath you have a sermon from Dr. Cheever, demonstrating that our failures in battle are owing to the displeasure of God, because of the sin of Slavery. He forgets that when we are beaten, the slave-holders succeed, and that God, by his Puritan logic, must be Pro-Slavery! Gov. Andrew boasts that New-England has done much for the nation, for the West. What has she done? She has lent out such men as Douglas, Seward, McClellan—liberal minds, because they repudiated Puritanism. She gave Samuel Adams for the Revolution; Greene and Stark in its war—men who had no sympathy with Puritan ideas. She gave us, however, Arnold, Gen. Hull and Gen. Butler. She voted at first against Jackson, and reviled him, as she reviled Douglas. She voted against Jackson at first and reviled him, as she has McClellan. She voted against Louisiana acquisition. She opposed the late war. The Governor of Massachusetts, Strong, refused to comply with President Madison's requisition for troops against England. She fostered secession in her Hartford Convention, and disunion when Texas was admitted. Emerson holds that he (Emerson) is God; God is everything, therefore, he Emerson, is everything. He copies the Hindoo who says: "Rich is that universal self, which thou

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"I am generation, destruction, reason, and not reason, immortality and death, and all the rest. Among mountains, I am Himalaya; among floods, the ocean; among elements, the overflowing Big Elephant. Where is the relic from the propagation? War! War has been called a wholesale grave-digger, who works for wages. What wages have we not already paid? A quarter of a million of Northern men in mount Southern men, perished; a thousand million of public debt, fortunes tottering, speculation reeling, and the fiend of Abolition standing behind it all, gibbering its insane proclamations! It is the general belief that this ruling element of our Government doomed instead to restore the Union, and to determined to give the Democracy no chance to restore it. But by the God of our fathers! though these Statesmen be for a time, turn asunder by the antinomists, the Democracy, if it takes a lustrum to do it, will never cease to labor till the old Government is once again. The nation echoes Sumner's words, that the Middle and Western States will do it. They will drive this dissonant din which has made this fratricidal violence and hate to its New-England home to prey upon itself, as of old, and will pour into the incensed bosom of the nation the hallowed and healing spirit of mutual confidence and conciliation. Thus will the nation reform itself.

The speaker was greeted by an enthusiastic audience of about 1,200 people, who cheered vociferously at the right places, and agreed with him that "PURITANISM MUST BE CHECKED."

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—There are theatres in London where the virtues thrive, and nothing more carnal than tripe and onions is ever permitted to be mentioned on the stage. Mr. Rosson—a famous eccentric comedian—occupies one of these chaste temples. Month after month and year after year he plays a little round of characters depicting, with a good deal of minuteness and, we may add, an equal degree of drollery, the trials, tribulations and triumphs of the lower grades of society. An experienced habitué of the theatre can say at each one such a time Mr. Rosson will wipe his poor bald old head with a red cotton pocket "handkerchief," and at such a time he will sit down radiantly to an exquisite feast of stewed cow-heel contained in a basin, and in the manner of his eating convey to the attentive mind the healthful lesson that contentment and a religious frame of thought can be obtained by pursuing that diet as a steady service of life. These things are so sure to happen as Mr. Rosson is sure to light a long pipe at a later period of the evening, and after puffing frantically at it, and finally putting the bowl in his mouth, to collapse and choke from the intensity of his emotions, occasioned by the tobacco or his feelings.

We have had a few pieces of the Robson school in New-York, but for the lack of an artist capable of interpreting the causes of life reflected in them they have seldom been very popular. This want has been supplied by the manager of the Winter Garden, who, in introducing the piece called the "Chimney Corner," and Mr. Coulbock as the *Solomon Prosy* therein, has certainly succeeded in bringing before our audience the peculiarities, excellencies and best characteristics of acting of one of the most esteemed London establishments. Of the piece, it is sufficient to say that it deals exclusively with the agitations of a parent (in the chandlery line) who is compelled to suppose by a strange concatenation of events, that his son has departed from the paths of rectitude and honor, but who in the end is overwhelmed with a sense of the injustice he has thus done to the favorite of his heart. The interest, although broadly human, is tuned to a low pitch, and the best ability of an artist is required to make the audience acknowledge their sympathy with a range of feeling below the ordinary standard of dramatic expression. Mr. Coulbock effected this in a way that was heartily and deservedly appreciated. With a style that is somewhat large for so humble a part, and a declamatory habit of repeating with various inflexions a simple phrase, not at all in keeping with it, he succeeded in the best scenes in infusing so much honest, hearty and natural pathos into his acting, that we are glad to half the performance as one of the best of the season, and worthy in all respects of being regarded as a new sensation in the dramatic world. The applause at the end of the piece was enthusiastic, and its success complete.

The play in other respects was well rendered, and it was placed on the stage with a degree of care and regard for details that we seldom see equaled. Mr. Davenport, as the senile father of the hero, and the cause of all the botheration, was thoroughly artistic and admirable. He was justly recalled at the end of the second act, and in other respects fairly shared the approbation of the audience. Mr. A. H. Davenport, in a small part, was also excellent, and Miss Coulbock gave to the part of *Grace* a sufficient degree of innocent interest to make it agreeable and necessary to the enjoyment of the entertainment.

The performances concluded with the "French Spy," in which the charming and graceful Cubas gave a vigorous and highly successful interpretation of the "Arab Girl."

Laura Keene's.—Mrs. John Wood appeared last evening, for the first time in New-York, in the comic drama of "The Pride of the Market." The piece is one of Mr. Planché's neatest and most amusing adaptations from the French, and the principal character affords Mrs. Wood the best of opportunities for the display of her varied abilities. In parts like that of *Marton*, Mrs. Wood proves her ability to persuade with artistic delicacy and finish a higher order of dramatic character than that in which she has mainly achieved her unquestionable popularity. She is very brilliant and dashing in burlesque, and more intimately funny than it is generally supposed possible for a pretty woman to be in broad, extravagant farce; but her sensible admirers will all agree she is never so charming as when her humor is relieved, as in "The Pride of the Market," by a shade of serious sentiment, and an occasional touch of sentiment and grace. She is very capably sustained by Messrs. Raymond, Daly and Sedgwick, Miss Emma Taylor and Miss Ione Burke; Mr. Raymond and Miss Ione Burke being especially good in their respective parts. New and extremely beautiful scenery has been painted for the piece by Mr. Minard Lewis and the characters are all well and appropriately costumed.

Dodworth's Hall.—Mrs. Emma Robertson will give a reading from Sheridan Knowles and other writers at this establishment to-night. The lady has been very successful in this species of entertainment.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this great project has been revived, under circumstances which render its construction probable. Subscriptions to its stock are to be received in small sums. The basis and amount of anticipated profits are fully set forth in the advertisement referred to.

Pearl Starched Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 372 Broadway

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Lumber,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 30th-st.

Second-hand Safes.
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skates strap with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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pain, but invigorating the stomach and bowels, corrects costiveness, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and PICKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

BIRD—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Mr. Jesse H. Bird to Miss Sidney, only daughter of Albert S. Carpenter, Esq., all of this City.

FOSS—PASCALL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, at the Scotch Church, 5th-st., by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Mr. Warren Foss to Miss Marcia P. Pascall, both of England.

TOMLINSON—RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother, (Wm. E. S. Russell,) by Rev. John Russell Smith, Wm. A. Tomlinson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., to Elizabeth Tomlinson, daughter of the late Robert M. Russell, of this City.

DIED.

BERRIEN.—In Havana, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Cecilia S. Berrien, wife of Martin Benedict, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the N. S. Church, corner of Bleecker and 11th-sts., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. Barzin Baker, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, Lyman Brownell, D. D., aged 67 years and 3 months. Funeral will be attended at New-Haven on Thursday, Jan. 15.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Clergymen of this and the neighboring cities, who wish to attend, are invited to meet in the Lecture-room in the rear of the church, at 1½ o'clock. Dr. Bacon of New-Haven, is expected to be present and participate in the services.

GROSJEAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, Virginia Lizzie, daughter of Thomas and Adolie J. Grosjean, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 West 34th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CHILD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. P. Child, in the first year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph Child, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DEARIE.—In Friendship, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. Mary Humbert Lowe, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 86 years.

HOKES.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, Samuel Hokes, of East Tennessee, in the 28th year of his age.

He was interred at Greenwood.

FLOYD.—In Jamaica Bay, on Sunday, Jan. 11, on board the propeller *Tilla*, by the gangway of one of the main sheets of her boiler, George F. Floyd, youngest son of William A. and Mary Floyd, aged 19 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Taylor, in Meserole-st., between 54 and 55th, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSS.—Lyons (Wayne County) papers please copy.

FOSS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, Frank Wells Foss, only beloved and lamented child of Daniel and A. M. Foss, aged 4 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 667 2d-av., at 1½ o'clock.

GRANT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. John Gallant, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Butler-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In Greenpoint, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, suddenly, Mary E. Harrison, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 35 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 16th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., 8th, and 30th-st. at 8:32 A. M.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, Margaret Ann Ireland, wife of the late John Ireland, in the 53d year of her age.

Her remains will be interred with her sister, Hereafter.

JARDINE.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Thomas Jardine, aged 85 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 7, 1777.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Neck, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, Emily, wife of George C. Jones, of Canada West, and daughter of Charles Toward, Minister of the Gospel.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 333 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., of diphtheria, James B., son of Thomas and Marion B. Miller, aged 3 years and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, John Miller, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, Catharine, relict of the late Peter A. Merritt, in the 81st year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, Augusta Louise, only child of Charles F. and S. Louise Moore, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Mary Newbury, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 Hicks-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARSONS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, Frank Wells Parsons, only beloved child of Daniel and A. M. Foss, aged 4 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 667 2d-av., at 1½ o'clock.

PARROT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. John Gallant, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Butler-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 163 West [illegible]th-st., between [illegible]th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and can be seen for two days at No. 169 East 13th-st., second floor, at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, and assist with children; is kind and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; has never lived out but a very short time; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or fine washer; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; will be found quiet and obliging. Call for two days at No. 62 West Twenty-first-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED person desires to obtain a situation as chambermaid, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; has the best of reference. Call at No. 128 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in City or country for a neat, efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; is competent, respectful, and obliging, very fond of children, and a nice waitress; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; she has good City reference from her last employers with whom she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and to do washing, or as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and also soups, fish, meats, game and pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can give the best of City or country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as first-class cook; understands the French and American style of cooking; all styles of soups and jellies, mock-turtle soup, in season; no washing; wages $10 to $12, city or country. Call at No. 199 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is a first class meat and pastry cook that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to a first class boarding house. Call No. [illegible] 6th-st., private door; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Please call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and would be willing to assist at the washing and ironing, and understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has good City reference; call at No. 135 East 24th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable, competent person, in a first-class private family; best of City references given. Any commands addressed at No. 37 West 19th-st., shall be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman; understands all styles of cooking; can give the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 273 West 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as plain cook or laundress in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 400 3d-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing for a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference. Call at No. 2[illegible] East [illegible]th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years; can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 Warren-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can do the coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 258 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 80 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family or private boarding-house; good City references. Call for two days at No. 299 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook, and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a thorough cook; refers to her last place, where she lived fourteen months, and will be found in neatness, character and competency, a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A thoroughly neat and competent Protestant young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a superior washer and ironer; makes nice bread, biscuit, cake and pastry, and is a good meat cook; keeps her kitchen in first-rate order, and has most excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place; she belongs to the Protestant Church. Can be seen for two days, at No. 104 East 13th-st., up three flights of stairs, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 94 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman; has excellent reference. Call at No. 23[illegible] 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., front room second floor.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, &c.—A COOK, WHO can take the entire charge of the kitchen, is desirous of obtaining a situation as head-cook. She understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 507 6th-av.

A WOMAN IN WANT OF WORK WOULD go out by the day; has the best of references; is a good washer and ironer; any gentleman having offices to clean would oblige by calling at No. 126 17th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement, or send a note.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD AND SELECT servants ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WORK WANTED, BY A first-class dressmaker, in a private family; is a good hand at children's dresses; is an American; the best of references given, to first-class families in the City. Call on or address Miss D. T., No. 116 East 13th-st., near the 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, the work of one or two or more families, by the day, month or week; or would cut at the house. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference. Call at 129 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge if desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to sew out by the week or month; good City reference. Address M. C., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework and washing and ironing; must have good references. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an English Protestant girl as general housemaid; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 15 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 120 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d sts., if not engaged.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted in a private family by a competent and respectable young woman; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant young woman, who has had the charge of children for several years past; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing or chamberwork, and take care of a child in a small family; can be highly recommended for either situations; can give most excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A thoroughly competent young woman, fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do light chamberwork, and willing to go in the country; best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 282 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT person wishes a situation as nurse, having had long experience, she is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL 18 TO 20 years old, English or Irish, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply, from 9 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 35 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can embroider. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 East 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; would assist in sewing; the highest City reference given. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 26th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to travel; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; has good City reference. Can be seen at 149 East 29th-st., Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED young girl wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all family sewing; no objection to wait on a young lady if required; best City references; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen till employed at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Room No. 8, third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as seamstress in a genteel family; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; can give good reference. Call at No. 152 West 32d-st.; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would travel with a lady to California. Call at No. 265 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days, top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses and dress their hair; no objection to wait on a sick lady. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes. Would go by the week or month. Best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 31st-st. Ring the basement bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to take care of an infant or two grown up children and teach them their lessons; is fully competent to take full charge of the nursery; City references given. Call at No. 34 West 24th-st., for two days—second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call or address No. 45 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first-class references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 432 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN active young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, OR AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a well disposed, willing and obliging young woman in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker and a first-rate washer and ironer; will do her best to please her employer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 278 6th-av., first floor, front room.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 301 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 287 Times Office.

SWISS COACHMAN.—A SOBER, STEADY man, who understands the management of horses and plain gardening, wishes a situation; is willing to make himself generally useful about a place. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business. None but a first-class place accepted. Adress Dr. A. HUHNE, Roundout, Ulster County.

AS GARDENER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED German young man, understanding the theory and practical part of gardening, wishes a situation. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen or address GARDENER, No. 852 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man as gardener and coachman; can [illegible] well recommended from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 283 Times Office, or 95 Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 193 East 29th-st.

AS GROOM—AS CHAMBERMAID.—BY A man and wife (Protestant,) wanted, situations in City or country; the man as groom and coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, is a careful driver, perfectly honest, temperate and willing; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; she is honest, industrious and very obliging, and is a good dressmaker; both will be well recommended from their last place of nearly two years. Can be seen, at the office of Mr. Sandford, their last employer, 33 Broadway, after 10 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, also neat and clean in his habits. Apply for two days at No. 111½ East 24th-st., in the cabinet-store; has the best of City reference.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation; has had several years' experience in the care and management of horses; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful and obliging to his employer; any gentleman wanting such a person will please call or address C. W., Box No. 314 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a college graduate, in some bank or wholesale store. Has some knowledge of book-keeping. A moderate salary would be expected. The very best of reference can be given as to character and qualifications. Address W. H. J., Box No. 128 Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, in a shipping or commission house, as general or out-door clerk; writes a good hand, and can furnish best of City references. Address A. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, living with his parents in the upper part of the City; one who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 585 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young English, Scotch or German woman, as cook; she must understand her business thoroughly and come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 161 West 14th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, for two days. Also, an English or Scotch laundress, with good recommendations.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A WELL-recommended French or Swiss Protestant as seamstress, and to take care of two children about 9 years old; she must speak English. Apply, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at No. 3 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-place.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT servant, thoroughly competent, can find a good situation a short distance in the country. Three persons in family—one a child. Apply at No. 582 Broadway; good references required.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.—Contract surgeons are wanted to serve at the United States Hospitals in the Department of the Cumberland. The pay is $100 per month. Application for examination is to be made immediately to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. A. Medical Purveyor, No. 466 Broome-st., New-York, or Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, No. 1,103 Gerard-st., Philadelphia. Those who are passed by the Medical Board will be employed immediately.

LANDSMEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY.—Also seamen, ordinary seamen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards for steamships and sailing vessels, for one, two and three years. Apply at the office, No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 12, North River.

NEW INVENTION—SELLS RAPIDLY. EXperienced agents for country retail trade may apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town. Address G. BECKLEY as above, inclosing red stamp for return postage.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 30 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at WARD & COVE'S UNION WAREHOUSE, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

THE PRIZE STEAMER "SCOTIA," built at Blackwall, England, in 1847; gross tonnage, 434 73-100; register tonnage, 207 77-100. Also,

THE STEAMER "ANGLIA," built at West Cam, Essex, in 1847; gross tonnage, 486 87-100; registered tonnage, 201 22-100.

THE BRIG "ROBERT BRUCE," built at Prince Edwards Island, in 1854; about 186 tons burden.

THE SCHR. "REVERE," built in Nova Scotia, in 1852; about 91 tons burden.

THE SCHR. "WATER-WITCH," built by the U. S. Government; date unknown; about 91 tons burden. EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, and TO-MORROW, Jan. 15, each day, at No. 625 Broadway. The entire stock of elegant custom-made furniture, manufactured expressly for City retail trade, in the best manner.

ROSEWOOD and WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, OAK and WALNUT DINING-ROOM SUITES, OAK and WALNUT LIBRARY SUITES, HALL FITTINGS, &c.

Purchasers are requested to examine this, one of the best assorted stocks in the City. On exhibition and catalogues ready.

ON EXHIBITION THIS EVENING, UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE MACHINERY, PLANING MACHINES, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the planing mill on 12th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one 40-horse steam engine, 14-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with boilers, &c.; three planing machines, lot tools, shafting, pulleys, &c. Terms cash, and sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENT, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at *the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas* Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amorp and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 13. The whole are open to public inspection, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery. JAS. BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupe horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800. Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a man and his wife—the man as coachman and groom and to make himself useful; his wife as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to City or country, or to go separate. Address W. B., Box No. 186 *Times Office*, for two days. City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses in England and the United States, is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Brewster's Coach Repository, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or address T. B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, who perfectly understands the care, treatment and raising of all kinds of young stock round a gentleman's place; knows the City well; has driven in it for many years; best of references from last place, where he has lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, or to take charge of horses; is careful and of temperate habits, and thoroughly understands the management and treatment of horses; has good City references. Can be seen at Baxter's harness store, No. 74 3d-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN—AND TO TAKE CARE OF horses and to make himself generally useful. A young Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation in the country; he can give good references; wages $14 per month. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 507 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; knows the care of horses, and can drive; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement door.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first class coachman and groom, has lived with some of the best families in the city. The best of references given. Call or address D. T., 116 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man (colored) wishes a situation as above; he is quick, active and willing; best of reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 852 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen same number.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman, groom and gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; is willing to take most any kind of work; willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; will go to the country or city. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 16 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sale of real estate, insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, and negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Crolius, Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq., Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin. Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Jan. 8, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1862. J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors. A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.

AND AMERICAN GOLD, BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO., By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee. BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 6, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 15 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay, for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next. JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA *Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be* redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by HATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church). The highest rates paid for specie.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

WANTED—COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STOCK. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING PROTESTED CHECKS upon Government, issued by defaulting Paymasters previous to the secession movement, would do well to address at once, J. R. W., Box No. 200 Post-office.

WANTED—SAN FRANCISCO CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland of the best qualities, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. I. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order, H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 3d proximo. JAMES J. DAY, President.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order. GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERKIN, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J., No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo. HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January. WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF *MISSOURI has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of* 3 per Cent.—free from Government tax—payable to the New-York Shareholders at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 20th inst. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 2, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order, WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

KEROSENE OIL.—BENZENE AND NAPTHA of the purest quality for sale cheap, by EDWARD CURTISS, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum, and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1. EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-Presidents. GARDNER S CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUGUSTUS D. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st instant. Bank open daily, at No. 51 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st.—The usual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors (free from Government tax,) on and after Monday, January 20, 1863. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from, and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! The newest and best styles, at low prices. "Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Tool Chests, from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c. NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON, No. 230 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE "SONS OF CONNECTICUT" WILL hold their annual meeting at the 5th-av. Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Citizens of the State are invited to attend. E. H. [illegible], Chairman. CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Friday evening, the 9th inst., a GOLD BAND BRACELET. The loser can obtain the same by applying at No. 45 West 31st-st.

MEDICAL.

ABUSES [illegible] EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! [illegible] IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Nervous and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their remedies and [illegible]; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. POUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and secure a certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 6th-av. and 20th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhea, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, [illegible], cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In [illegible] years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.—the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SHEARMAN & RICH is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOS. SHEARMAN,
HARVEY J. RICH.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Gracie, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $105
Second Cabin Passage 60

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, Apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship MARION, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday .... Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday .... Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday .... Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, Apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry and Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-Road.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3¼ P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.

d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

au27-law6mW* JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 169 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.
BENEFIT OF MISS EMILY THORNE.
Positively last night of the
GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS .... MEPHISTOPHELES.

The evening's entertainment to commence with Planché's musical vaudeville of the LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude, (with songs,) first time, Miss Emily Thorne.

The management respectfully announce an engagement for THREE NIGHTS ONLY with Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN, the celebrated German Tragedian, who will have the honor of making his first appearance (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) in the character of SHYLOCK. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, Miss BATEMAN, who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE ASTONISHING BRETTO CHILDREN.

BERNARD, 11 years of age, Violinist.
RICHARD, 7 years of age, Cornet-à-Piston.
In conjunction with the wonderful Violinist,
EMIL GRAMM, 13 years of age,

Will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the best talents of the City.

Tickets 50 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

From the Courier of last Saturday.

The second part of Mr. Mollenhauer's concert on Tuesday, Jan. 6, consisted of several efforts, mostly by juvenile performers, one of which, Master Ricardo, a seven-year old pupil of Schreiber, the cornet-à-piston player, really astonished the audience by his proficiency on so difficult an instrument. Certainly no one could have been prepared, on seeing the little fellow enter with an instrument almost as large as himself, for the astonishing purity of his tones, as well as the accuracy of his chromatical intervals. One wondered where the breath came from which could produce sounds so sonorous and sustained. And when he came to the variations which concluded his performance, the audience were positively amazed. Really, it won't be long before Schreiber will have to look well to his laurels.

I must not forget, in my admiration for little Ricardo, the claims of Masters Bernard and Emile, the violinists. To say that they played like one boy instead of two, would not be saying enough; for, besides the astonishing simultaneousness of all their movements—even to bowing and other minor technical details—they really displayed a good deal of taste and delicacy in their rendition of the music, and produced tones of a sympathetic quality that would drive many an older performer to despair. We regard these youthful as lads of no ordinary promise.

See *Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Evening Post, &c., &c., of last week.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera ON MARCH 2.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 22 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 63 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 154 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

COTTAGES TO RENT.—TO LET, THREE cottages on 110th-st., near Bloomingdale-road. Two stories with from 7 to 9 rooms, at $7 to $9 a month, in complete order, having just been painted and papered. Gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at 104th-st. and Broadway, or of J. D. TRACY, 110th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STAble, located on the northwest corner of Union-square and 16th-st., known as No. 31 Union-square. This is one of the best houses and finest locations on the square—in the upper part of the City. To be used as it is or altered for business, as may be agreed. Size 32.6x150. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25 by 200 feet; rent moderate; possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSES Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Lease given. Apply to

ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS a small bed room, with sitting room connecting, without board, in a very respectable private house; Location in the neighborhood of 16th-st. and 5th-av. Address G, Box No. 4,964 Post-office.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 5 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SIZE DRY ROOM OR LOFT, for storing furniture. Address C. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—THIS AMOUNT OF CAPITAL will give an active, or special partner one-half interest in an established City manufacturing business. An important improvement in machinery already in operation requires this additional capital to work to the best advantage. Stock worked and ready for market in 48 hours after receipt at factory. A profit of 20 per cent. on the capital guaranteed, and monthly statements made. No applications will be entertained unless the parties have the capital, and first-class references, which will be exchanged. Address, appointing interview, E. OLMSTED, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the commission and foreign agency business in Manchester, Belfast, Scotch and West of England goods; doing a safe and profitable trade; represents several first-class manufacturers.

Address with real name to Box No. 5,051, Post-office, which will be considered confidential.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK OF A FANCY DRY-goods store up town. A lease can be given of one of the best fitted up stores, and in the best location (without exception) for a first-class trade, by a competent person. Has been conducted successfully by the present owner for eight years. Address RIVINGTON, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to enter into partnership with some A No. 1 house in the above business; he furnishing no capital only services. Is at present a partner in one of the most respectable firms in the City doing the above business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill-health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART, ENERgetic man, with some capital, to take an interest in an established produce commission house, one to take charge of office and books. Must furnish first-class reference as to character, business qualities, &c. Address, appointing interview, S. W. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED MUFFIN and crumpet bakery, doing a good business. Satisfactory reason given. Inquire at No. 25 Barrow-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 386 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Third night of the engagement of the BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, who, as a PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS, has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose mystery she has everywhere revived, and also of the distinguished character actor,

MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation.

MISS COULDOCK, who has made a charming impression in the character of Grace, will make her third appearance.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, will be presented for the third time in New-York, the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of THE FRENCH SPY.

Henri St. Elme
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } .... CUBAS
Mathilde de Merie

Introducing her grand BALLET DANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

Mr. Wheatley desires to announce that the debut of Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN on the American stage will take place THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, when this eminent artist will perform the part of SHYLOCK, in the MERCHANT OF VENICE, for the first time in the English language. The reputation of Mr. Bandmann in his own country, and the acknowledged eminence of his German performances, justify Mr. Wheatley in calling especial attention to the event of his first endeavor to illustrate a great Shakespearean character, in the form of its original conception.

THE LIFE, TIMES, WRITINGS AND PHILOSOPHY OF LORD BACON.

A Syllabus of a LECTURE to be delivered upon this subject, by HENRY C. KINNEY, *at the Historical Library,* on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 8 P. M.

The dates of Bacon's Birth and Death—The Events which took place in that interval, and the Great Writers who then lived—Bacon's Parents—The Three Anecdotes of Bacon's Childhood, with some remarks upon them—A Glimpse of Court in the Reign of Elizabeth—Bacon at Cambridge—Bacon's Opinion of University Instruction—His Visit to Europe—Why he Returned—Why his Petition was Refused—Bacon a Law Student—Elizabeth Burleigh and Essex—Bacon as Member of Parliament—Coke and Bacon Compared—Bacon's Essays—Bacon in Love and Bacon Refused—A State Trial in 1601—Was Bacon Right in Prosecuting Essex?—Bacon Married and Knighted—Bacon's Industry—Criticisms upon "The Advancement of Learning"—"The Wisdom of the Ancients," and his Novum Organum—The great Unfinished Work which Bacon left, with a Quotation from Allibone—What Bacon was Doing while he was Writing these Works—Torture of Peacham—Royal Proclamations—Monopolies—Forced Benevolences—Bacon's Unfairness and Injustice—The Excuses which Montagu urges Considered—Bacon's Wealth—His 60th Birthday—Suddenness of his Fall—His Disgrace—How he Spent his Time—His Death—An Estimate of his Character—The Philosophy of Bacon—The two Great Schools—The two Great Teachers—Aristotle and Bacon—Science and Philosophy during the Middle Ages—Reason for their Decline—Philosophy after Revival of Letters—Leonardo da Vinci, Gilbert, Galileo and Kepler—Why Bacon is the real Father of Inductive Science—A Reply to Macaulay's sneers—What we owe to Baconian Philosophy.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Musical Burletta, in two acts, TWO POMPEYS. MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.

R. Bishop Buckley .... Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley .... Pompey No. 2

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 553 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.

ABNER S. BRADY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$8,500.—CASH.—FOR SALE, TWO BRICK houses, in first-class neighborhoods, on Adelphi-st., adjoining the corner of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, 25x100 feet. As an investment, it pays 15 per cent. on $8,500; situated between the Fulton Ferry and Atlantic cars; a very desirable property. $4,000 can remain as long as desired. WM. ROBERTSON, No. 4 Dover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots, Croton water and gas in the house; everything in good order; it commands a fine view of the City and extended view of central park and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 73d-st. and 3d-av. Also, lots on 73d-st. for sale and lots on 73d-st. for sale. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house, 25x60, No. 41 East Broadway, in complete order; all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain. Terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 53 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKEY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 60 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x53; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE AND lot in East Broadway, near Grand-st. Also, one in West 36th-st., near 6th-av. They are both elegantly finished, and have every modern improvement; will be sold low and on easy terms. D. WARNER, No. 36½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN NINETEENTH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av. and Irving-place, a vacant lot 22.8x½ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS, A first-class house in 28th-st., near Broadway, full size. Also, five first-class houses in 32d-st. Apply to D. E. SEAMAN, (late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x30 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. I. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J., or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY PLACE AT A BARGAIN.—Very little money wanted.—A two-story House and eleven Lots at Upper Morrisania, handy to city. Price, $1,800. DITCHETT, southeast corner of Chatham and Chamber-sts., 2d floor.

FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—The farm of the late Robert Vanambergh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh dépôt, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, may be obtained by gentleman and wife, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD.—PARLOR, TWO BEDrooms and private table wanted in a private house, near Broadway, below 18th-st., for one or two months from February 1st, by a gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse. Address W. H. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st.; table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,336 Post-office, Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,665 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for a family of four grown persons, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. A parlor, one double and two single rooms would be required, with private table. Address K. L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

OPEN AT 7¼. BEGINS UNIFORMLY AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.

WEDNESDAY, FOURTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR DRAMATIC PLAY, PAULINE.

Horace de Beauval, (his original character,) .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri .... Mr. Browne
Max .... Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Norval .... Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp .... Mr. Norton
Mathias .... Mr. Parkes
Fucard .... Mr. Young
Cyril .... Mr. Peralco
Notary .... Mr. Pope
Guillaume .... Mr. Turner
Pauline .... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Norval .... Mrs John Sefton
Gabrielle .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet .... Miss Mary Barrett
Hortense .... Mrs. Reeves
Babette .... Miss Green

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) The highly attractive Comedy of A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
FRIDAY, (fifth time,) PAULINE.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, will be acted (first time in this City for thirty years) the fine Comedy of THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

Box-book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "The Invisible Husband" and "Love and Money."

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON Has the pleasure to announce his GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Twenty gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas on this occasion.

A strong railing will be erected around the stage, to prevent those under the influence of the gas from coming in contact with the audience.

The effect of the gas is to develop the most prominent traits of character.

Fun, humor, wit, song, dancing, &c., are brought out by the gas.

Dr. C. will exercise the same discretion as formerly in the selection of subjects, and he hopes to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who attended his exhibition last Winter—justifying the commendation expressed in the letters from clergymen published in his programme.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
Ladies' Tickets 3 50
Minors under 15 years of age 3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 476 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

AN EVENING WITH IRELAND'S SHAKESPEARE.—At the invitation of several families and friends,

Mrs. EMMA ROBERTSON, (late Mrs. Brougham,) will read at Dodworth's Hall, from Sheridan Knowles' play of "THE HUNCHBACK" and "LOVE CHASE," On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Price's bookstore, No. 554 Broadway.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. S. B. Barreau and T. Fisk will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at a quarter to 8. Classes will be formed for complete instruction.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 20 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commenced on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session, January 5 till June 26. AGENTS—Messrs. A. RININGER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

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SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
Whose beautiful rendition of her great character of MARTON, THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
Nightly attracts the most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES.
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
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MARTON .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To commence with BETSEY BAKER.
In rehearsal the ever-popular Comedy of THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT, In which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will perform, by particular desire, her original character of ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
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THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1863.
RISETTE, LA MILLIONAIRE,
UN CAPRICE.
LES CHEVEUX DE MA FEMME.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
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EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, will be given
TWO SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE CIRCLE.
Afternoon at 2½ o'clock; Evening, 7¼.
All the distinguished RIDERS and ACROBATS
Will appear on both occasions.

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Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe's Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the costumes, and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7¾.

REV. HENRY C. KINNEY, HAVING BEEN interrupted in the delivery of his lecture upon the *Life, Times and Philosophy of Lord Bacon*, would announce to his friends and the public that he will deliver his lecture upon this subject at the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. of WEDNESDAY next, Jan. 14. Tickets, 25 cents each, are for sale at Randolph's, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway. Those tickets which were disposed of for the evening of the 6th, will be good for the 14th.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, WILL DELIVER A Lecture on *Jerusalem and its Sacred Places*, at the Church of the Mediator, in the lecture room, cor. of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies meet WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Individual lessons at times not occupied. For more full particulars apply as above.

THE JANUARY TERM OF MRS. LITTELL'S DANCING ACADEMY has commenced, at No. 66 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second block from Broadway. Classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. Y. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

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NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new styled Parlor Grand Piano, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 785 Broadway.

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STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,

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We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.

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The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE WAR.

His Speech Before the Mississippi Legislature.

The War Longer Than He Anticipated.

Energy and Resources of the North.

The Rebels Always Victorious.

Vicksburgh and Port Hudson to be Defended at all Hazards.

Johnston to Drive Our Army from Mississippi—Bragg on the Way to the Ohio River.

We have already published a sketch of the speech delivered before the Mississippi Legislature at Jackson, on Dec. 26, but its significance warrants our giving it in full:

RETROSPECTIVE.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Mississippi: After an absence of nearly two years I again find myself among those who, from the days of my childhood, have ever been the trusted objects of my affections, those for whose good I have ever striven, and whose interests I have sometimes hoped I may have contributed to subserve. Whatever fortunes I may have achieved in life have been gained as a representative of Mississippi, and before all, I have labored for the advancement of her glory and honor. I now, for the first time in my career, find myself the representative of a wider circle of interest; but a circle in which the interests of Mississippi are still embraced. Two years ago, nearly, I left you to assume the duties which had devolved on me as the representative of the new Confederacy. The responsibilities of this position have occupied all my time, and have left me no opportunity for mingling with my friends in Mississippi, or for sharing in the dangers which have menaced them. But, wherever duty may have called me, my heart has been with you, and the success of the cause in which we are all engaged has been first in my thoughts and prayers. I thought, when I left Mississippi, that the service to which I was called would prove to be but temporary. The last time I had the honor of addressing you from this stand, I was influenced by that idea. I then imagined that it might be my fortune again to lead Mississippians in the field, and to be with them where danger was to be braved and glory won. I thought to find that place which I believed to be suited to my capacity—that of an officer in service of the State of Mississippi. For, although in the discharge of my duties as President of the Confederate States, I had determined to make no distinction between the various parts of the country—to know no separate State—yet my heart has always beat more warmly for Mississippi, and I have looked on Mississippi soldiers with a pride and emotion such as no others inspired. But it was decided differently. I was called to another sphere of action. How, in that sphere I have discharged the duties and obligations imposed on me, it does not become me to constitute myself the judge. It is for others to decide that question. But, speaking to you with that frankness, and that confidence with which I have always spoken to you, and which partakes of the nature of thinking aloud, I can say with my hand upon my heart, that whatever I have done, has been done with the sincere purpose of promoting the noble cause in which we are engaged. The period which elapsed since I left you is short; for the time, which may appear long in the life of man, is short in the history of a nation. And in that short period remarkable changes have been wrought in all the circumstances by which we are surrounded. At the time of which I speak, the question presented to our people as "will there be war?" This was the subject of universal speculation. We had chosen to exercise an indisputable right—the right to separate from those with whom we conceived association to be no longer possible, and to establish a Government of our own.

THE WAR MORE GIGANTIC THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

I was among those who, from the beginning, predicted war as the consequence of secession, *although I must admit that the contest has assumed proportions more gigantic than I had anticipated.* I predicted war, not because our right to secede and to form a Government of our own was not indisputable and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern on the consent of the governed, but saw that the wickedness of the North would precipitate a war upon us. *Those who supposed that the exercise of this right of separation would not produce war, have had cause to be convinced that they had credited their recent associates of the North with a moderation, a sagacity, a morality they did not possess. You have been involved in a war waged for the gratification of the lust of power and aggrandizement, for your conquest and your subjugation, with a malignant ferocity and with a disregard and a contempt of the usages of civilization entirely unequaled in history.* Such, I have ever warned you, were the characteristics of the Northern people—of those with whom our ancestors entered into a Union of consent, and with whom they formed a constitutional compact. And yet, such was the attachment of our people for that Union, such their devotion to it, that those who desired preparation to be made for the inevitable conflict, were denounced as men who wished to destroy the Union. *After what has happened during the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants, and have loved so much a Government rotten to the core. Were it ever to be proposed again to enter into a Union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

You in Mississippi have but little experienced as yet the horrors of the war. You have seen but little of the savage manner in which it is waged by your barbarous enemies. It has been my fortune to witness it in all its terrors; in a part of the country where old men have been torn from their homes, carried into captivity and immured in distant dungeons, and where delicate women have been insulted by a brutal soldiery and forced even to cook for the dirty Federal invaders; where property has been wantonly destroyed, the country ravaged, and every outrage committed. And it is with these people that our fathers formed a union and a solemn contract. There is indeed a difference between the two peoples. *Let no man hug the delusion that there can be renewed association between them. Our enemies are a traditionless and homeless race; from the time of Cromwell to the present moment they have been disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the bogs and fens of the North of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country; they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. They persecuted Catholics in England, and they hung Quakers and witches in America.*

HOW THE CONTEST HAS BEEN PROSECUTED.

Having been hurried into a war with a people so devoid of every mark of civilization you have no doubt wondered that I have not carried out the policy, which I had intended should be our policy, of fighting our battles on the fields of the enemy instead of suffering him to fight them on ours. This was not the result of my will, but of the power of the enemy. They had at their command all the accumulated wealth of seventy years—the military stores which had been laid up during that time. They had grown rich from the taxes wrung from you for the establishing and supporting their manufacturing institutions. We have entered upon a conflict with a nation contiguous to us in territory, and vastly superior to us in numbers. *In the face of these facts the wonder is not that we have done little, but that we have done so much. In the first year of the war our forces were sent into the field poorly armed, and were far inferior in number to the enemy. We were compelled even to arm ourselves by the capture of weapons taken from the foe on the battle-field. Thus in every battle we exchanged our arms for those of the invaders.* At the end of twelve months of the war, it was still necessary for us to adopt some expedient to enable us to maintain our ground. The only expedient remaining to us was to call on those brave men who had entered the service of the country at the beginning of the war, supposing that the conflict was to last but a short time, and that they would not be long absent from their homes. The only expedient, I say, was to call on these gallant men; to ask them to maintain their position in front of the enemy, and to surrender for a time their hopes of soon returning to their families and friends. And nobly did they respond to the call. They answered that they were willing to stay; that they were willing to maintain their position and to breast the tide of invasion. But it was not just that they should stand alone. They asked that the men who had stayed at home—who had thus far been sheltered in the cause—should be raised, likewise, to meet the enemy.

CONSCRIPTION.

From this resulted the law of Congress which is known as the conscription act, which declared all men, from the age of eighteen to the age of thirty-five, to be liable to enrollment in the Confederate service. I regret that there has been some prejudice excited against the act, and that it has been subjected to harsher criticism than it deserves. And here I may say that an erroneous impression appears to prevail in regard to this act. It is no disgrace to be brought into the army by conscription. There is no more reason to expect from the citizen voluntary service in the army than to expect voluntary labor on the public roads or the voluntary payment of taxes. But these things we do not expect. We assess the property of the citizen—we appoint tax-gatherers; why should we not likewise distribute equally the labor, and enforce equally the obligation of defending the country from its enemies? I repeat that it is no disgrace to any one to be conscripted, but it is a glory for those who do not wait for the conscription. Thus resulted the conscription act; and thence arose the necessity for the conscription act. The necessity was met; but when it was found that under these acts enough men were not drawn into the ranks of the army to fulfill the purpose intended, it became necessary to pass another conscription act, and another conscription act. It is only of this latter that I desire to speak. Its policy was to leave at home those men needed to conduct the Administration, and those who might be required to support and maintain the industry of the country—in other words, to exempt from military service those whose labor, employed in other avocations, might be more profitable to the country and to the Government, than in the ranks of the army.

UNFOUNDED DISCONTENT.

I am told that this act has excited some discontent, and that it has provoked censure, far more severe, I believe, than it deserved. It has been said that it exempts the rich from military service, and forces the poor to fight the battles of the country. The poor do, indeed, fight the battles of the country. It is the poor who save nations and make revolutions. But is it true that in this war the men of property have shrunk from the ordeal of the battle-field? Look through the army; cast your eyes upon the maimed heroes of the war whom you meet in your streets and in the hospitals; remember the martyrs of the conflict; and I am sure you will find among them more than a fair proportion drawn from the ranks of men of property. The object of that portion of the act which exempts those having charge of twenty or more negroes was not to draw any distinction of classes, but simply to provide a force, in the nature of a police force, sufficient to keep our negroes in control. This was the sole object of the clause. Had it been otherwise, it would never have received my signature. As I have already said, we have no cause to complain of the rich. All our people have done well, and, while the poor have nobly discharged their duties, most of the wealthiest and most distinguished families of the South have representatives in the ranks. I take, as an example, the case of one of your own Representatives in Congress, who was nominated for Congress and elected; but still did a sentinel's duty until Congress met. Nor is this a solitary instance, for men of the largest fortune in Mississippi are now serving in the ranks.

PROVISION FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES—THE RESERVE.

Permit me now to say that I have seen with peculiar pleasure the recommendation of your Governor in his Message, to make some provision for the families of the absent soldiers of Mississippi. Let this provision be made for the objects of his affection and his solicitude, and the soldier engaged in fighting the battles of his country will no longer be disturbed in his slumber by dreams of an unprotected and neglected family at home. Let him know that his mother Mississippi has spread her protecting mantle over those he loves, and he will be ready to fight your battles, to protect your honor, and in your cause to die. There is another one of the Governor's propositions to which I wish to allude. I mean the proposition to call upon those citizens who are not subject to the Confederate Conscription law, and to form them into a reserve corps for the purpose of aiding in the defence of the State. Men who are exempted by law from the performance of any duty, do not generally feel the obligation to perform that duty unless called upon by the law. But I am confident that the men of Mississippi have only to know that their soil is invaded, their cities menaced, to rush to meet the enemy, even if they serve only for thirty days. I see no reason why the State may not, in an exigency like that which now presses on her, call on her reserved forces, and organize them for service. Such troops could be of material benefit, by serving in intrenchments, and thus relieving the veteran and disciplined soldiers for the duties of the field, where discipline is so much needed. At the end of a short term of service they could return to their homes and to their ordinary avocations, resuming those duties necessary to the public prosperity.

THE EXEMPTION ACT.

The Exemption act, passed by the last Congress, *will probably be made the subject of revision and amendment. It seems to me that some provision* might be made by which those who are exempt from enrollment now might, on becoming subject to conscription, be turned over by the State to the Confederate authorities. *But never let it be said that there is a conflict between the States and the Confederate Government, by which a blow may be inflicted on the common cause.* If such a page is to be written on the history of any State, I hope that you, my friends, will say that that State shall not be Mississippi. Let me repeat that there is much that the reserved corps can do. They can build bridges, construct fortifications, act as a sort of police to preserve order and promote the industrial interests of the State and to keep the negroes under control. Being of the people among whom they would act, those misunderstandings would thus be avoided which are apt to arise when strangers are employed in such a service. In this manner the capacity of the army for active operations against the enemy would be materially increased. I hope I shall not be considered intrusive for having entered into these details. The measures I have recommended are placed before you only in the form of suggestions, and, by you, I know I shall not be misinterpreted.

THE REBELS ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

In considering the manner in which the war has been conducted by the enemy, nothing arrests the attention more *than the magnitude of the preparations made for our subjugation.* Immense navies have been constructed, vast armies have been accumulated, for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. It has been impossible to meet them in equal numbers; nor have we required it. *We have often whipped them three to one, and in the eventful battle of Antietam Lee whipped them four to one.* But do not understand me as saying that this will always be the case. When the troops of the enemy become disciplined, and accustomed to the obedience of the camp, they will necessarily approach more nearly to an equality with our own men. *We have always whipped them, in spite of disparity of numbers; and on any fair field, fighting man to man, and relying only on those natural qualities with which men are endowed, we should not fear to meet them in the proportion of one to two.* But troops must be disciplined in order to develop their efficiency, and in order to keep them at their posts. Above all, to assure this result, we need the support of public opinion. *We want public opinion to frown down those who come from the army with sad tales of disaster and prophecies of evil, and who skulk from the duties they owe their country. We rely on the women of the land to turn back these deserters from the ranks.* I thank the Governor for asking the Legislature to make the people of the State tributary to this service.

THE NECESSITY OF FILLING UP OLD REGIMENTS.

In addition to this, it is necessary to fill up those regiments which have for so long a time been serving in the field. They have stood before the foe on many hard fought fields, and have proven their courage and devotion on all. They have won the admiration of the army and of the country. And here I to-day repeat a compliment I have heard which, although it seems to partake of levity, appears an illustration of the esteem in which Mississippians are held. It happened that several persons were conversing of a certain battle, and one of them remarked that the Mississippians did not run. "Oh, no!" said another, "Mississippians never run." But these who have passed through thirteen pitched battles are not unscathed. Their ranks are thinned, and they look back to Mississippi for aid to augment their diminished numbers. They look back expecting their brothers to fly to their rescue; but it sometimes seems as if the long anticipated relief would never come. A brigade which may consist of only 1,200 is expected to do the work of 4,000. Humanity demands that these depleted regiments be filled up. A mere skeleton cannot reasonably be expected to perform the labor of a body with all its flesh and muscle on it. You may have many who might assist in revivifying your reduced regiments—enough to fill up the ranks if they would only consent to throw off the shackles of private interest, and devote themselves to the noblest cause in which a man can be engaged. You have now in the field old men and gentle boys who have braved all the terrors and the dangers of war. I remember an instance of one of these, a brave and gallant youth, who, I was told, was but sixteen years of age. In one of those bloody battles by which the soil of Virginia has been consecrated to liberty, he was twice wounded, and each time bound up the wound with his own hands, while refusing to leave the field. A third time he was struck, and the life-blood flowed in a crimson stream from his breast. His brother came to him to minister to his wants, but the noble boy said: "Brother, you can not do me any good now; go where you can do the Federals most harm." Even then, while lying on the ground, his young life fast ebbing away, he cocked his rifle, and aimed it to take one last shot at the enemy. And so he died, a hero and a martyr. This was one of the boys whose name sheds glory on Mississippi, and who, looking back from their distant camps, where they stand prepared to fight your battles, and to turn back the tide of Federal invasion, ask you now to send them aid in the struggle—to send them men to stand by them in the day of trial, on the right hand and on the left.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON TO BE DEFENDED.

When I came to Mississippi I was uncertain in which direction the enemy intended to come, or what point they intended to attack. It had been stated, indeed, in their public prints that they would move down upon Mississippi from the North, with the object of taking Vicksburgh in the rear, while their navy would attack that place in front. Such was the programme which has been proclaimed for the invasion and subjugation of your State. But when I went to Grenada, I found that the enemy had retired from our front, and that nothing was to be seen of them but their backs. It is probable that they have abandoned that line, with the intention of reinforcing the heavy column now descending the river. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are *the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture these places with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi department and of severing the Western from the Eastern portion of the Confederacy. Let them all who have at heart the safety of the country, go without delay to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; let them go for such length of time as they can spare—for thirty, or sixty, or for ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi River, that great artery of the country, and thus conduce more than in any other way to the perpetuation of the Confederacy and the success of the cause.*

CONSCRIPTION.

I may say here that I did not expect the Confederate enrolling officers to carry on the work of conscription. I relied for this upon the aid of the State authorities. I supposed that State officers would enroll the conscripts within the limits of their respective States, and that Confederate officers would then receive them in camps of instruction. This I believed to be the policy of your Governor's arguments. *We cannot too strongly enforce the necessity of harmony between the Confederate Government and the State Governments. They must act together if our cause is to be brought to a successful issue.* Of this you may rest assured, whatever the Confederate Government can do for the defence of Mississippi will be done. I feel equal confidence that whatever Mississippi can do will likewise be done. It undoubtedly requires legislation to cause men to perform those duties which are purely legal. Men are not apt to feel an obligation to discharge duties from which they may have been exempted. Ours is a representative government, and it is only through the operation of the law that the obligation toward it can be equally distributed. When the last Congress proclaimed that a certain number of men were required to fill up the ranks of the army, that class of men who were already in the field and who were retained in service, would not have been satisfied had there been no conscription of those who had remained at home. I may state also, that I believe this to be the theory for the military defence of the Confederacy. Cast your eyes forward to that time at the end of the war, when peace shall nominally be proclaimed—*for peace between us and our hated enemy will be liable to be broken at short intervals for many years to come*—cast your eyes forward to that time, and you will see the necessity for continued preparation and unceasing watchfulness. We have but few men in our country who will be willing to enlist in the army for a soldier's pay. But every young man shall have served for two or three years in the army, he will be prepared when war comes to go into camp and take his place in the ranks an educated and disciplined soldier. Serving among his equals, his friends and his neighbors, he will find in the army no distinction of class. To such a system I am sure there can be no objection.

"WILL YOU BE SLAVES, OR WILL YOU BE INDEPENDENT?"

The issue before us is one of no ordinary character. We are not engaged in a conflict for conquest, or for aggrandizement, or for the settlement of a point of international law. The question for you to decide is, *"Will you be slaves or will you be independent?" Will you transmit to your children the freedom and equality which your fathers transmitted to you, or will you bow down in adoration before an idol baser than ever was worshipped by Eastern idolaters?* Nothing more is necessary than the mere statement of this issue. Whatever may be the personal sacrifices involved, I am surprised that you will not shrink from them whenever the question comes before you. Those men who now assail us, who have been associated with us in a common Union, who have inherited a Government which they claim to be the best the world ever saw—these men, when left to themselves, have shown that they are incapable of preserving their own personal liberty. They have destroyed the freedom of the Press; they have seized upon and imprisoned members of State Legislatures and of municipal councils, who were suspected of sympathy with the South; men have been carried off into captivity in distant States without indictment, without a knowledge of the accusations brought against them, in utter defiance of all rights guaranteed by the institutions under which they live. *These people, when separated from the South and left entirely to themselves, have, in six months, demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government. And yet, these are the people who claim to be your masters.* These are the people who have determined to divide out the South among their Federal troops. Mississippi they have devoted to the direst vengeance of all. "But vengeance is the Lord's," and beneath His banner you will meet and hurl back these worse than vandal hordes.

THE STRUGGLE MUST BE SUCCESSFUL.

The great end and aim of the Government is to make our struggle successful. *The men who stand highest in this contest would fall the first sacrifice to the vengeance of the enemy in case we should be unsuccessful.* You may rest assured, then, for that reason, if for no other, that whatever capacity they possess will be devoted to securing the independence of the country. Our Government is not like the monarchies of the Old World, resting for support upon armies and navies. It sprang from the people, and the confidence of the people is necessary for its success. *When misrepresentation of the Government have been circulated, when accusations have been brought against it of weakness and inefficiency, often have I felt in my heart the struggle between the desire for justice and the duty not to give information to the enemy—because at such time the correction of error would have been injurious to the safety of the cause.* Thus, that great and good man, Gen. A. S. Johnston, was contented to rest beneath contumely and to be pointed at by the finger of scorn, because he did not advance from Bowling Green with the little army under his command. But month after month he maintained his post, keeping the enemy ignorant of the paucity of his numbers, and thus holding the invaders in check. I take this case as one instance; *it is not the only one by far.*

AN APPEAL TO MISSISSIPPIANS.

The issue then being: will you be slaves; will you consent to be robbed of your property; will you renounce the exercise of those rights with which you were born and which were transmitted to you by your fathers? I feel that in addressing Mississippians the answer will be that their interests, even life itself, should be willingly laid down upon the altar of their country.

By the memories of the past, by the glories of the field of Chalmette, where the Mississippians, in a General Order of the day, were addressed as the bravest of the brave; by the glorious dead of Mexico, by the still more glorious dead of the battle-fields of the Confederacy, by the desolate widows and orphans whom the martyrs of the war have left behind them, by your maimed and wounded heroes—I invoke you not to delay a moment, but to rush forward and place yourself at the disposal of the State. I have been one of those who, from the beginning, looked forward to a long and bloody war; but I must frankly confess that its magnitude has exceeded my expectations. *The enemy have displayed more power, and energy, and resources than I had attributed to them. Their finances have held out far better than I imagined would be the case.* But I am also one of those who felt that our final success was certain, and that our people had only to be true to themselves to behold the Confederate flag among the recognized nations of the earth. *The question is only one of time. It may be remote, but it may be nearer than many people suppose. It is not possible that a war of the dimensions that this one has assumed, of proportions so gigantic, can be very long protracted. The combatants must be soon exhausted. But it is impossible, with a cause like ours, we can be the first to cry, "Hold, enough."*

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURGH.

The sacrifices which have already been made have perhaps fallen heavily upon a portion of the people, especially upon the noble little City of Vicksburgh. After Memphis and New-Orleans had fallen, two points which were considered to be admirably defended, two points which we had no reason to believe would fall, Vicksburgh became the object of attack. A few earthworks were thrown up, a few guns were mounted, and Vicksburgh received the shock of both fleets; the one which, under Commodore Foote, had descended the river, and the one which, under Farragut, had achieved the capture of New-Orleans. Nobly did the little city receive the assault, and even the women said: "Rather that surrender, let us give them the soil, but with the ashes of our dwellings upon it."

This was the heroic devotion of a people who deserve to be free. Your Governor left his chair, and went himself to the scene of danger. Nothing more profoundly touched me and my duties in a distant land, than to hear that the chief magistrate of my own State was defending the town which the enemy *had made the object of his attack, and that the defence was successful.* Now we are far better prepared in that quarter. The works, then weak, have been greatly strengthened; the troops assigned for their defence are better disciplined and better instructed, and that gallant soldier who came with me has been pouring in his forces to assist in its protection. Himself the son of a Revolutionary hero, he has emulated his father's glorious example upon other fields, and comes to Mississippi to defend, and, I believe, to protect you.

INTERVENTION.

In the course of this war our eyes have been often turned abroad. *We have expected sometimes recognition and sometimes intervention at the hands of foreign nations, and we had a right to expect it.* Never before in the history of the world had a people so long a time maintained their ground, and showed themselves capable of maintaining their national existence, without securing the recognition of commercial nations. *I know not why this has been so, but this I say, "Put not your trust in princes," and rest not your hopes on foreign nations.* This war is ours; we must fight it out ourselves; and I feel some pride in knowing that so far we have done it without the good-will of anybody. *It is true that there are now symptoms of a change in public opinion abroad. They give us their admiration—they sometimes even say to us God speed*—and in the remarkable book written by Mr. Spence, the question of secession has been discussed with more of ability than it ever has been even in this country. *Yet England still holds back, but France, the ally of other days, seems disposed to hold out to us the hand of fellowship. And when France holds out to us her hand, right willingly will we grasp it.*

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

During the last year, the war has been characterized by varied fortunes. New-Orleans fell—a sad blow it was to the Valley of the Mississippi, and as unexpected to me as to anyone. Memphis also fell; and besides these we have lost various points on the Atlantic coast. The invading armies have pressed upon us at some points; at others they have been driven back; but take a view of our condition now, and compare it with what it was a year ago—look at the enemy's position as it then was and as it now is; consider their immense power, vast numbers, and great resources; look at all these things, and you will be convinced *that our condition now will compare favorably with what it was then.* Armies are not composed of numbers alone. Officers and men are both to be disciplined and instructed. When the war first began the teacher and the taught were in the condition of the blind leading the blind; now all this is changed for the better. Our troops have become disciplined and instructed. The have stripped the gunboats of its terrors; they have beaten superior numbers in the field; they have discovered that with their short range weapons they can close upon the long range of the enemy and capture them. *Thus in all respects, moral as well as physical, we are better prepared than we were a year ago.*

THE OBJECTS OF THE ENEMY.

There are now two prominent objects in the programme of the enemy. One is to get possession of the Mississippi River and to open it to navigation, in order to appease the clamors of the West, and to utilize the capture of New-Orleans, which has thus far rendered them no service. The other is to seize upon the Capital of the Confederacy, and hold this but as a proof that the Confederacy has no existence. We have recently repulsed them at Fredericksburgh, and I believe that under God and by the valor of our troops the Capital of the Confederacy will stand safe behind its wall of living breasts. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have been strengthened, and now we can concentrate at either of them a force sufficient for their protection. I have confidence that Vicksburgh will stand as before, and I hope that Johnston will find Generals to support him if the enemy dare to land. *Port Hudson is now strong. Vicksburgh will stand, and Port Hudson will stand; but let every man that can be spared from other vocations, hasten to defend them, and thus hold the Mississippi River, that great artery of the Confederacy, preserve our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and thwart the enemy's scheme of forcing navigation through to New-Orleans. By holding that section of the river between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, we shall secure these results, and the people of the West, cut off from New-Orleans, will be driven to the East to seek a market for their products, and will be compelled to pay so much in the way of freights, that those products will be rendered almost valueless. Thus, I should not be surprised if the first daybreak of peace were to dawn upon us from that quarter.*

THE GENERAL IN COMMAND AT VICKSBURGH.

Some time since, for reasons not necessary to recapitulate, I sent to this State a General unknown to most of you, and, perhaps, even by name, known but to few among you. This was the land of my affections. Here were situated the little of worldly goods I possessed. I selected a General who, in my view, was capable of defending my State and discharging the duties of this important service. I am happy to state, after an attentive examination, that I have not been mistaken in the General of my choice. I find that, during his administration here everything had been done that could be accomplished with the means at his command. I recommend him to your confidence as you may have confidence in me, who selected him. For the defence of Vicksburgh, I selected one from the Army of the Potomac, of whom it is but faint praise to say he has no superior. He was sent to Virginia at the beginning of the war, with a little battery of three guns. With these he fought the Yankee gunboats, drove them off, and stripped them of their terrors. He was promoted for distinguished services on various fields. He was finally made a Colonel of cavalry, and I have reason to believe that, at the last great conflict on the field of Manassas, he served to turn the tide of battle and consummate the victory.

On succeeding fields he has won equal distinction. Though yet young he has fought more battles than many officers who have lived to an advanced age and died in their beds. I have therefore sent Lee to take charge of the defences of Vicksburgh. I have every confidence in the skill and energy of the officers in command. But when I received dispatches, and heard rumors of alarm and trepidation and despondency among the people of Mississippi; when I heard even that people were fleeing to Texas in order to save themselves from the enemy; when I saw it stated by the enemy that they had handled other States with gloves, but Mississippi was to be handled without gloves, every impulse of my heart dragged me hither, in spite of duties which might have claimed my attention elsewhere. When I heard of the sufferings of my own people, of the danger of their subjugation by a ruthless foe, I felt that if Mississippi were destined for such a fate, I would wish to sleep in her soil. On my way here I stopped at the headquarters of Gen. Johnston. I knew his capacity and his resolution. I imparted to him my own thoughts, and asked him to come with me. I found that his ideas were directed in the same channel. He came in the shortest time for preparation, but whatever man can do will be done by him. *I have perfect confidence that, with your assistance and support, he will drive the enemy from the soil of Mississippi.*

NEITHER THE ARMY OR PEOPLE DESPONDENT.

After having visited the army—after having mingled among the people of the State—I shall go away from among you with a lighter heart. I do not think the people of Mississippi are despondent or depressed; those who are so are those on whom the iron tread of the invader has fallen, or those who, skulking from their duty, go home with fearful tales to justify their desertion. Nor is the army despondent; on the contrary, it is confident of victory. At Grenada I found the only regret to be that the enemy had not come on. At Vicksburgh, even without reinforcements, the troops did not dream of defeat. I go, therefore, anxious, but hopeful. My attachment to Mississippi, and my esteem for her people, have risen since the war began. I have been proud of her soldiers, and I have endeavored to conceal my pride, for I wished to make no distinction between the States of the Confederacy; but I cannot deny that my heart has warmed with a livelier emotion when I have seen those letters upon the boys' caps that have marked him for a Mississippian. Man's affections are not subject to his will; mine are fixed upon Mississippi. And when I return to where I shall find Mississippians fighting for you in a distant State, when I shall tell them that you are safe here, that you can be defended without calling upon them, and that they are necessary to guard the capital and to prevent the inroads of the enemy in Georgia and Alabama, I shall be proud to say to them for you that they are welcome to stay.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

As to the States on the other side of the Mississippi I can say that their future is bright. The Army is organized and disciplined, and it is to hoped that at no distant day it may be able to advance into that land which has been trodden under the foot of despotism, where old men have been torn from their homes and immured in dungeons, where even the women have been subjected to the insults of the brutal Federal soldiery—*that under the flag of the Confederacy Missouri will again be free.*

Kentucky, too, that gallant State whose cause is our cause, the gallantry of whose sons has never been questioned, is still the object of the ardent wishes of Gen. Bragg. *I heard him say, in an address to his troops, that he hoped again to lead them into Kentucky and to the banks of the Ohio River.*

EXORDIUM.

I can, then, say with confidence that our condition is in every respect greatly improved over what it was last year. Our armies have been augmented, our troops have been instructed and disciplined. *The articles necessary for the support of our troops and our people, and from which the enemy's blockade has cut us off, are being produced in the Confederacy.* Our manufactories have made rapid progress; so much is this case that I learn with equal surprise and pleasure, from the General commanding this Department, that *Mississippi alone can supply the army which is upon her soil.*

Our people have learned to economize, and are satisfied to wear homespun. I never see a woman dressed in homespun that I do not feel like taking off my hat to her; and although our women never lose their good looks, I cannot help thinking that they are improved by this garb. I never meet a man dressed in homespun but I feel like saluting him. I cannot avoid remarking with how much pleasure I have noticed the superior morality of our troops, and the contrast which in this respect they present to the invader. *I can truly say that an army more pious and more moral than that defending our liberties I do not believe to exist.* On their valor and the assistance of God I confidently rely.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of 1,200 citizens of Delaware asking for a modification of the Revenue law.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Chiefs of the Wyandotte Indians for reimbursement of their losses by the rebels.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the petition of Mr. Jewett for mediation by Switzerland, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said there was a law passed the last session for the purchase of some land near the Kittery Navy-yard, which law had not been executed. He had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, and had received a letter written by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, containing what he (Mr. Hale) thought a charge against Congress of legislating from personal motives. He offered the following:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy, on the 12th of January, addressed a letter to John P. Hale, a member of this body, inclosing a communication from Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in relation to neglect to execute a law of this Congress, to purchase land near the Kittery Navy-yard, of which the following is an extract: "If so, and Congress thought proper to make a purchase, unsolicited by the Department, with personal instead of public considerations, the object could only be maintained by making the phraseology of the law so explicit as to leave the Department without any responsibility or judgment;" and,

Whereas, The foregoing statement contains a charge of corruption against Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the truth of the same, as to what personal considerations affected Congress, and who were interested therein.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolution, and said, unless he was very much mistaken, what was written by Mr. Smith, when taken in connection with the whole letter, would not fairly admit of any such construction as the resolution implied.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to consolidate the regiments and companies now in the field. Referred.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all communications between the State Department and the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in relation to the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, intended for the use of the so-called Confederate States. Adopted.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any correspondence in his possession or in the State Department, between this Government and the Mexican Minister at Washington relating to exportation from ports of the United States articles contraband of war, for the use of the French army in Mexico; also, a reported order to prevent the Mexican Government to avail itself of the same privilege.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with amendments.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Union,) then announced, in feeling terms, the death of his late colleague, Hon. James Alfred Pearce, who died on the 21st of December, aged 58 years. He was born at Alexandria, at the house of his grandfather, but his parents lived in Maryland. He was admitted to Princeton College at the early age of 11 years, and graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1824. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1831, to the House of Representatives in 1835, and to the Senate of the United States in 1841.

Mr. Kennedy paid a high, eloquent and touching tribute to the great moral worth, exalted character and true patriotism of the deceased Senator, and offered the customary resolutions of respect to his memory, which were adopted.

Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Fessenden, of Maine, also delivered eulogies, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Fenton, of of New-York; Kellogg, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of Kentucky, and English, of Connecticut, as a Special Committee to inquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a military and post road from the City of New-York to the City of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of the mails, arms, troops and munitions of war.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the extraordinary figures in this bill were transcended only by the object intended to be accomplished. Nine hundred millions of dollars in paper are called for by this measure. If the war should be prolonged until July, 1864, the entire amount will be needed; but great as are these figures, the price is not too much "for liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." He (Morrill) was constrained to vote for this bill because he knew of no other mode to relieve the immediate necessities of the Treasury. He, (Morrill,) however, did not abate one jot from his former declared opposition to making gilt-edged paper a measure or solvent for gold and silver. But the patient had been so long accustomed to "opiates," that the dose cannot be withheld without peril. He incidentally remarked that our best financiers were our Generals and soldiers in the field. Upon their success depended that of our best devised financial schemes. Europe had no disposition to loan us money, nor was she thus inclined to aid us in preserving the Union. We must therefore rely upon ourselves, as we had more resources than all Europe combined.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Pearce, of Maryland.

Mr. Stevens said he would ask for the vote on his bill to-morrow, and on his motion the Committee rose.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, passed a eulogy on the private character of the late Senator Pearce.

Mr. Crittenden paid a tribute to his friend, with whom he had long served in the Senate.

Messrs. McPherson, of Pennsylvania; May, of Maryland; Riddle, of Ohio, and Morrill, of Vermont, also delivered remarks.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

The Way to Wealth.—Buy only what you have use for, and be sure that you get the worth of your money—above all things, avoid *cheap articles*. Some persons will buy a sixpenny bar of soap, because it is cheap, when ten cents will buy a bar of Pyle's O. K. Soap, which will do more and better work than three of the sixpenny bars. Ask your grocer for Pyle's O. K. Soap, and you will get that which is useful for the laundry, the toilet, or bathroom. Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar are also the best in use.

[Advertisement.]

That Little Queen of Beauty, Miss Lavinia Warren, the most beautiful, fascinating, elegant and accomplished mite of humanity, is attracting thousands to Barnum's Museum daily. Every one is delighted with her. Indeed, they can't help being so, she is so perfect in form and accomplishments. She will be visible to-day at all hours, and will be seen with Commodore Nutt, the smallest man living. The great drama, "Colleen Bawn," will be played afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers Attention!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box. 260

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Something to Do.—*All* wish to be pleasantly and profitably occupied, and Phrenology and Physiology will aid in deciding what each can do best. Call on Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship New-York, from Vera Cruz.—Don Rafael [illegible], C. M. G.

In ship Victoria, from London.—H. Cook, G. Cook.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon rises.... 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 27 | Gov. Island. 3 16 | Hell Gate.... 4 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Ship Ladoga, Holmes, London, Wm. Roger & Co.

Barks Daphne, (Norw.,) Laisen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Pride of the Sea, Gilchrist, [illegible] Del Valle & Co.

Brigs Oosophorus, Card, London, Edmiston Bros.; Hannah, Allen, Aspinwall, Smith, Jones & Co.; Kate, McDonegal, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners E. Arcularius, Hill, Boston, G. L. Hatch; River Queen, Cole, New-Orleans, W. J. Dewey & Co.; Montezuma, Wyman, Baltimore, E. P. Buck & Co.; M. Bedell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Scepter, (Br.,) Reynolds, St. Jago de Cuba, D. R. De Wolf; B. Gilman, Burgess, Boston, T. W. Leary & Co.; Annie M., Lesson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; S. W. Smith, Lincum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Mary Plater, Hascard, Wilmington, Del., F. L. Kneeland; Island Belle, Johnson, Philadelphia, Jules Sagvae; Petrel, Buck, Elizabethport, B. F. Small & Co.; Sarah Lavinia, Phair, Washington.

Arrived.

Steamship Crescent, (new, of 1,270 tons burden,) Biethen, Wilmington, Del., 20 hours, to Chas. Morgan; is intended to ply between this port and New-Orleans.

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse., to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 10, had a heavy southeast gale, with snow, and was compelled to put back for a harbor.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Nichols, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 11, passed a fore and aft schooner hay loaded, ashore on Smith Point.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Spencer.

U. S. transport [illegible], New-Orleans [illegible] ds. via Key West 5 ds.

Ship Victoria, [illegible], London Nov. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Jubilaum, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen [illegible] ds. in ballast to Roger Bros.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Vera Cruz Dec. 29, with tobacco and indigo to D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.

Bark John Curtis, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Maxwell, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Persia, (Br., of Scarboro',) [illegible], St. Thomas, C. D. W., Dec. 7, in ballast to Thomas Richardson & Co. Left an Am. schr. fm. New-York, disg. Jan. 6, lat. 38 30, lon. 69 42, passed the wreck of a herm. brig of about 150 tons, painted black, gilt eagle on her stern, full of water and abandoned.

Bark H. T. Venard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Bristol, Eng., Nov. 14, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Jacob Arends, (Pruss.,) Rosenburgh, Cardiff 60 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Gotten, Bangor 20 ds. with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Brig A. C. Merryman, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Gray, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal to H. Benner.

Brig Thomas W. Rowland, McCarty, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to Truck & Zuberbier.

Brig Baron de Castine, (of Castine,) Saunders, Havana Dec. 31, with sugar.

Brig F. G. King, Doane, New-Orleans 18 ds. with sugar, &c., to R. H. Post.

Brig Famine, (of Frankfort,) Lorenstein, Bathurst, W. C. A., Dec. 6, with hides and peanuts to Wm. Ingalls. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rival, Applegate, Alexandria 13 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Schr. John Crockford, Jones, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Weeks, Washington 7 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. L. A. May, Baker, Philadelphia 4 ds. with coal.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

BELOW—Brig Rival, and 1 bark.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Arr. barks Burnside, Pensacola; Waltham, Cadiz; Massasoit, Matanzas; brig [illegible], Malaga; Ella Maria, London.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—Arr. schrs. James A. Brown, Brightman, of and from Fall River for Cardenas; Elizabeth and Helen, Hooper, of and from Providence for Aquia Creek. Both of the foregoing vessels sld. for their destination this morning.

Sld. schr. Elizabeth B. Nixon, from Boston for New-York.

Jan. 13.—No arrivals this morning. Sld. steamer [illegible], Morse, from Bath for New-York; schrs. Benj. S. Wright, Brown, from Boston for Baltimore; Benjamin English, Hathaway, from Wareham for New-York; Thos. Winans, Davis, from Fall River for New-York; Wm. H. Atwood, Foster, from Boston for Tangier; sloop Harvest, Remmington, from Providence for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

A Card.—The undersigned, Captain and officers of the U. S. steam transport [illegible] Sanford, recently wrecked on Carysfort Reef, Fla., desire to express their sincere thanks to Capt. Eldridge and officers, of the U. S. steamship Atlantic, for their kindness and attention while on the passage from Key West to New-York, also for their liberality in providing us with the best the ship afforded, without pecuniary reward.

Rest assured, gentlemen, that each and every attention is duly appreciated, and as such, we each return our acknowledgments.

(Signed)—Charles D. Sanford, Captain; George J. Wall, Purser; John Hanson, First Mate; George F. Ames, Second Mate; James Hathorn, Chief Engineer; F. E. Good, First Assistant; Daniel Requa, Steward.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1863.

New-Orleans, Jan. 3.—The schr. M. S. Tibbetts, before reported ashore west of Pass l'Outre, has been got off; a small portion of her cargo is but slightly damaged.

Spoken, &c.

Villafranca—ship, hence for London, lat. 40 20, lon. 69, Jan. 7.

Wm. Mason—brig, of Castine, from Philadelphia for Boston, lat. 37 51, lon. 73 41, Jan. 8.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, Dec. 29, ships Escort, for New-Orleans; Atmosphere, for New-York next day.

At Nassau, N. P., Dec. 19, brig Louisa, (Br.,) hence, discharging.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

Rev. C. A. Buckbee, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. J. H. Cornell, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

Rev. A. Webster, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 329 and 355 Washington-st.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 128 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR.

NO. 300 FOURTH STREET.

Daily lists of prizes will be distributed gratis at the cashier's box. Catalogues, 10 cents.

The prizes will be delivered, three days after they are drawn, from and after Friday 16th inst., in the following order:

No. 1 to 1,000 between 9 and 10 A. M.
No. 1,001 to 2,000 between 10 and 12 A. M.
No. 2,001 to 3,000 between 2 and 4 P. M.
No. 3,001 to 4,000 between 4 and 6 P. M.
No. 4,001 to 5,000 between 6 and 8 P. M.
All above 5,000 between 8 and 10 P. M.

Tickets to be receipted and given up by the holder.

THE COMMITTEE.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for building purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $500; 20 prizes of $300, and 32,203 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.